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Egypt, Israel Hint at Treaty Within Week

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Egyptian and Israeli peace negotiators today returned home for consultations amid reports that a draft treaty may be concluded within a week.

Earlier, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance gave a strongly optimistic assessment of the status of the Egypt-Israel peace talks, reporting that negotiators are making "steady progress" toward agreement with "almost all the substantive issues" resolved.

What had been the major obstacle, the linkage between the Egyptian treaty and a general Middle East settlement, apparently has been sidestepped, and, according to sources, is only mentioned in the most general terms in the preamble of the treaty itself.

"Steady progress has been made on the text of the treaty," Mr. Vance said. "We have resolved almost all the substantive issues. It is now a matter of drafting the annexes." These include the timetable for Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and U.S. aid to Israel.

Sources said that Israel yesterday had accepted an Egyptian solution for one of the last disputes on the treaty language concerning rules for diplomatic relations. No details on the compromise were available.

Asked about his talk with Mr. Begin yesterday, Mr. Vance characterized it as "a good meeting" that dealt mainly with broadening the negotiations under the Camp David framework.

That outline for Middle East peace, drawn up by President Carter, Mr. Begin and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, provided for four-party negotiations involving Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians to resolve issues regarding the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and other points.

In touch with Hussein

Mr. Vance said that the United States has been in "regular touch" with King Hussein of Jordan, adding that "there has been increasing interest shown in the negotiations. There is a real possibility that we'll find more and more [interest]."

However, the secretary was not particularly hopeful that Jordan would join in the negotiations soon. He did say that the United States was considering arms sales to China, but that it would be decided whether or not to make the sale.

China has been discussing with France, West Germany, and Britain about possible weapons sales. It reportedly is close to an agreement with France for a major purchase of antitank weapons.

Mr. Vance said that U.S. policy remains opposed to sales from the United States to China or to the Soviet Union. But his statement that other nations are free to decide for themselves was a departure from past U.S. formalities.

Before 1972, the United States opposed arms sales from the West to China. Since then, the United States has said that it would consider what weapons were being sold before it decided whether to oppose the sale.

To Offset an Israeli-Egyptian Accord

Arabs Agree to Form \$11 Billion Fund

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Nov. 3 (AP)—Arab leaders have agreed to spend \$11 billion to offset the loss of Egypt in their struggle against Israel if President Anwar Sadat signs a separate peace with the Jewish state, sources at the summit talks here reported today.

The money, some of which is to be spent on the Syrian front against Israel, would be allocated over a period of five years, the sources said. This would amount to \$2.2 billion a year, considerably less than the \$9 billion annual fund proposed by Iraq.

The fund, agreed upon at last night's opening session of the ninth Arab summit conference, was based on a revised proposal by Kuwait, which was known to balk at the expensive Iraqi suggestion.

The sources said \$1.7 billion of the \$11 billion was allocated for Lebanon to restore security and launch a reconstruction program.

Rightist Christian leaders in Lebanon were not likely to welcome the Arab largesse because of fears that the Lebanese conflict will be "Arabized" and the country turned into a confrontation state with Israel.

Sources reported that the great stumbling block at the summit was the leaders of 20 Arab nations, with the exception of Egypt — is the disagreement between radical and conservative Arabs on whether to isolate Mr. Sadat or try to lure him back into the fold.



Cornelius Mulder



Eschel Rhodius

S. Africa Names Special Panel To Probe Alleged Corruption

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 3 (AP)—The South African government today named a special panel to probe alleged corruption in the country.

The panel, headed by Judge Anton Mostert, will investigate the alleged corruption of the late Prime Minister Pieter Botha, who died last week.

The panel will also investigate the alleged corruption of other high-ranking officials, including the late Minister of Defense, General Botha.

The panel will report its findings to the Prime Minister, who is expected to announce the results of the investigation.

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his probe of foreign-exchange violations.

The judge said he made his decision because the public interest was paramount in the affair.

"The evidence given before me and other information at my disposal shows the improper application of taxpayers' money running into millions of rands," he told the press conference at which he released the documents. "Moreover, there are indications from the same

sources of corruption, in the wider sense of the word, relating to public funds."

The documents included the testimony of a fertilizer magnate, Louis Luyt, who established the Citizen in 1976. Mr. Luyt told the judge that the government first approached him in 1975 with a proposal that he and other businessmen, using \$6.9 million of taxpayers' money, make a bid for the

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Judge Anton Mostert

Despite Slow Negotiations

Vance Reiterates Hopes For SALT Pact This Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Negotiations with the Soviet Union on a treaty to limit strategic nuclear weapons are moving slowly, but the Carter administration has not given up hope of completing the accord by the end of the year, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today.

Since an agreement "affects the most fundamental interests of the two countries, it's fitting and appropriate we proceed carefully and methodically," Mr. Vance said at a news conference.

Mr. Vance described the negotiations with the Russians as "difficult." He said that both sides naturally were seeking an agreement that protected their vital interests.

Mr. Vance's comments came against a backdrop of reports that with four major issues unresolved, the administration was losing hope of completing the treaty before the end of the year.

Without being specific, Mr. Vance said that there was "a handful of issues" still unsettled. But he said: "We hope in the near future to be able to solve those issues as well."

On prospects for an accord this year, he said: "I believe it is still possible it will be done this year, but I don't want to predict it now."

The four remaining issues, it is understood, are the same issues that Mr. Vance took up today with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin last month without much headway, despite claims by both sides that the gap

between them had been narrowed.

As a result, prospects for completing the treaty to limit long-range bombers, land-based missile systems and submarine-launched missiles are rated no better than 50-

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\$8.7 Million Alleged

U.S. Charges ITT Paid Bribes Abroad

By Harry F. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The government has accused the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. of paying millions of dollars in bribes abroad, and it is demanding fines of \$100,000 a day until ITT surrenders subpoenaed documents.

The Securities and Exchange Commission complaint also asks the appointment of new directors to the firm's board and a special master to investigate the giant conglomerate.

The complaint, filed in May but unsealed only yesterday, charges that "illegal, improper, corrupt and questionable" payments went to foreign government officials and employees of commercial customers to obtain business for ITT and to influence improperly governmental action.

It alleged that \$8.7 million in payments were made in Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, Algeria, Nigeria, Mexico, Italy, Turkey and Chile among numerous countries.

The payments relate to contracts and transactions totaling hundreds of millions of dollars which involve business operations of major subsidiaries of ITT, including its subsidiaries in Belgium and West Germany, the complaint said.

The charges cover the years 1970 through 1975, when Harold Geneen was chairman of ITT. He left ITT at the end of last year.

In a similar case, the Justice Department in May sought a grand jury indictment against Lockheed Corp. for making secret payoffs abroad. According to a company report filed last year with the SEC, Lockheed spent almost \$38 million for bribes and payoffs to help sell its aircraft in foreign countries.

ITT had fought release of the charges on grounds that they identify the nine specific countries and detail the alleged transactions. The Supreme Court on Monday refused to consider ITT's plea. U.S. District Judge George Hart then ordered the unsealing after listening to renewed arguments.

In a statement Monday, ITT insisted most of the payments were consistent with the laws of their jurisdictions, but may have been applied in a manner contrary to current corporate policies. It said the "questioned" practices were stopped two years ago.

The statement called the amount involved immaterial since it represents two-hundredths of 1 percent of sales of \$50 billion during the period in question.

After Judge Hart's action, ITT said it would not go beyond the Monday statement.

The government asked for a court order directing ITT to produce documents of four subsidiaries in West Germany, Belgium, Spain and Switzerland and filing ITT less than \$100,000 a day for each day that it fails to produce all documents.

It also asked a final judgment appointing new directors to ITT's board who have had no prior affiliation, association or financial dealings with ITT. It was not clear whether that meant replacement of the entire board.



Harold Geneen
former head of ITT

The names of the recipients of the illegal payments were dropped from the complaint months ago.

The improprieties were concealed through false and fictitious entries made on the books of ITT and its subsidiaries and affiliates in Belgium and West Germany, the SEC charged.

The SEC complaint alleges:

- That ITT tolerated questionable transactions apparently totaling more than \$6 million by the principals of an Italian company bought by ITT.
- That certain ITT subsidiaries used a Liechtenstein entity owned by ITT "for the purpose of evading the currency control and income tax laws of Italy and possibly other countries."
- That, as previously indicated, ITT turned over at least \$400,000 to opponents of former Chilean President Salvador Allende, who was overthrown in a military coup in 1973.

The complaint identifies incriminated subsidiaries as Standard Elektrik Lorenz Ag of West Germany, Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co. of Belgium and ITT Standard S.A. of Switzerland — the three subsidiaries linked by the SEC to the Chilean political payments plus Standard Electric S.A. of Spain.

In describing ITT's \$400,000 of alleged Chilean political payments, the SEC charged that senior officials at ITT world headquarters in New York directed Bell Telephone Manufacturing of Belgium, Standard Elektrik Lorenz of West Germany and ITT Standard of Switzerland to provide the funds. The money went "to certain bank accounts controlled by Chilean political interests that were opposed to the Allende presidency, the complaint states.

As Signal to Peking

U.S. Military on Taiwan Reduced by Half in 1978

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Nov. 3 (WP)—In a sign of its continued interest in normalization of relations with Peking, the Carter administration has reduced the number of U.S. military personnel on Taiwan to 750, about half the size of the U.S. force there a year ago.

Although the administration has not yet announced any decision to cut all formal ties with Taiwan, as demanded by Peking, the steady military reduction this year marks a significant change from policy last year, when troop levels were kept roughly stable.

Several U.S. senators have indicated they are opposed to ending the U.S. mutual security treaty with Taiwan and have insisted that Mr. Carter consult with them before taking that step. Peking has insisted that the treaty must be denounced.

Harvey Feldman, head of the State Department's Taiwan desk, was quoted yesterday as denying reports that he had predicted a full break with Taiwan by the end of Mr. Carter's first term.

"I said it was only the president's hope. It is not a deadline. It was a goal, and whether it [normalization] can be completed or not remains to be seen," Taiwan's Central News Agency quoted Mr. Feldman saying.

Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was also reported yesterday as predicting only gradual progress toward full diplomatic relations with the United States. Japan's Kyodo news agency said that Mr. Teng told Japanese journalists in Peking that the "Taiwan lobby" in Washington was a problem and that Peking would not hurry in negotiating normalization.

Deflate Rumors

U.S. officials in recent days have sought to deflate rumors that the United States plans to cut all ties with Taiwan and end full diplomatic relations to China early next year.

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Both China and the United States have sought to increase exchanges and make progress on other issues while leaving aside the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Murder Raises Basque Toll to 16 in a Month

MADRID, Nov. 3 (UPI)—One person was killed and two wounded last night, raising the toll of murders in the Basque region to 16 in little more than a month, police said today.

Gummen raided a bar in Guernica and killed Juan Cruz Hurtado, 25, a carpenter and wounded his friend, Manoli Mosquera, 20. They also shot laborer Rafael Rescuelo Landu, 30.

Interior Ministry officials said that police in the four Basque provinces would begin immediately to implement a 15-point anti-terrorism plan drawn up yesterday in Madrid.

Details of the plan were not disclosed, but officials indicated that it included self-protection for police. Ten of the 16 murder targets since Oct. 1 have been police.

INSIGHTS / SIDELIGHTS

The Gulag Archipelago: A "privileged" Soviet Jew recalls his eight years in a concentration camp in an interview in Tel Aviv with Leopold Unger.

Norway: A nation flushed with oil from the North Sea may run the risk of drowning in its own riches.

Space and the Military: The next world war, if it ever comes, will probably be fought in space as well as on earth. A report on superpower thinking on both sides of the globe.

As Tension Rises Between Hanoi and Peking

Soviet and Vietnamese Leaders Sign Friendship Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP) — The leaders of the Soviet Union and Vietnam signed the first treaty of friendship and cooperation between their nations today against a backdrop of heightening tension between the Vietnamese and Chinese.

The pact was the outcome of two days of talks between the visiting Vietnamese Communist Party chief, Le Duan, and Premier Pham Van Dong, and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

All signed the treaty in a tele-

vised ceremony at the Kremlin and afterward embraced and congratulated each other and toasted each other with champagne.

The contents of the treaty were not immediately disclosed. Separate pacts also were signed covering economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two nations.

A Soviet television announcer described the economic agreements as particularly important because Vietnam, which earlier this year joined the Soviet-led Comecon economic alliance, is launching its first

five-year plan for socialist development.

One of the economic agreements calls for Soviet help in building a railroad between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, a bridge across the Red River and agricultural projects throughout Vietnam.

Resolve for Peace

It was believed that Vietnam's troubles with China were discussed, although Soviet commentators did not mention them specifically. Tass said that the two sides "expressed a firm resolve to promote" the

strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the world.

Relations between Hanoi and Peking have deteriorated sharply this year as a reported 160,000 Chinese residents of Vietnam fled to China, charging persecution by Vietnamese authorities. The two countries are also at odds over Vietnam's border war with Cambodia, China's ally, and over Vietnam's growing ties with Moscow.

Western observers of the Indo-China situation wonder how far the Russians would go to help Vietnam if the hostility with China contin-

ues to escalate. Hanoi reported yesterday that many Vietnamese soldiers were killed by Chinese troops who struck across the border Wednesday in the latest of a series of frontier incidents.

Tass said that the talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders were conducted in an atmosphere of "fraternal friendship and complete community of views."

Chinese Repulsion Reported

BANGKOK, Nov. 3 (UPI) — Vietnam said today that it repulsed Chinese invaders from its frontier area and that it had killed 100 Chinese soldiers in the first major border battle between the two Communist countries in 200 years.

In an official protest over the clash, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that thousands of Chinese troops poured into the battle area 132 miles north of Hanoi, where "many" Vietnamese militiamen were also killed.

Vietnam earlier charged that China dispatched 100,000 troops to the Cambodian border area as a springboard to fight Vietnam.

China has not reported the incident and Chinese spokesmen in Peking said that the government had no comment on the Vietnamese reports.

Radio Hanoi, monitored here, said: "The clash caused by the Chinese armed force on Vietnamese territory not only caused casualties to the Vietnamese side, but also caused casualties to its own side, leaving the bodies of six people belonging to the Chinese armed forces on Vietnamese territory."

The broadcast did not give figures on Vietnamese losses.

A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry protest statement said that the Chinese were "authorized to come to collect the bodies to be handed over at the border."

Vietnam also said that China had 100,000 troops in Cambodia and was pouring "aircraft, tanks, cannons, troops and advisers" into Cambodia to prepare new adventures against Vietnam.

Vietnam has been fighting Cambodia off and on for months and Cambodian Communist leaders are said to have been putting down an insurgency.

Chinese officials have denied that they have troops in Cambodia but have admitted to sending military equipment to the Phnom Penh government.

Cambodian and Chinese spokes-

men have claimed that Soviet advisers have fought alongside the Vietnamese in heavy battles in the Vietnam-Cambodia war, a claim denied by Moscow and Hanoi.

Vietnam Drops Demand

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that Vietnam has dropped its demands for U.S. reparations, an issue which has so far prevented the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

However, speaking at a news conference, Mr. Vance declined to predict when Washington and Hanoi would be ready to establish formal ties and exchange ambassadors.

"I would interpret from what they have been saying that they had dropped that condition," Mr. Vance told reporters when asked about Vietnam's request for U.S. aid to rebuild the country.

Mr. Vance said that as a result of UN talks, "the position of Vietnam is now somewhat clarified... but, no, I cannot predict when normalization will take place."

Treaty Seen In a Week

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Vance also made these points on other issues:

• The administration has not given up hope of completing a strategic arms limitation pact with the Soviet Union despite the slow pace of the talks.

• The Rhodesian air strikes against guerrilla camps in Zambia were "obviously an impediment" to convening a peace conference but "the door has been kept open" for any such talks.

• Said that no decisions had been made on establishing full relations with China.

• Iran is a "close and valued ally" and the United States strongly supports the shah's liberalization programs and his efforts to restore internal peace.

• Washington will give "full and complete support" to Tanzania's demands that Uganda forces be completely withdrawn from that country.

Parties Hold World Summit

CADENABIA, Italy, Nov. 3 (AP) — Leaders of the world's major Christian Democratic parties and movements today met in a heavily guarded villa here for a two-day summit meeting.

Dozens of police were on duty around the villa, inside the park and along the streets of this resort.

Those attending the meeting included Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti, former Chilean President Eduardo Frei, Helmut Kohl, president of the German Christian Democrat Party and Napoleon Duarte, president of the South American Christian Democrat Union. Also Spanish, Portuguese, Philippine and Irish representatives were reported among the partici-

Chinese Aide to Britain

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Wang Chen left Peking today for a visit to Britain, the Chinese news agency reported.

Tanzania Announces Military Training of Civilians

Uganda Claims Planes Destroy Key Border Bridge

NAIROBI, Nov. 3 (UPI) — Uganda today said that its planes destroyed a key bridge linking Uganda and a section of Tanzania seized this week. If true, it would be a major tactical victory in the border fighting between the two nations.

Kampala Radio said in a broadcast monitored in Nairobi that the Kagera River bridge was bombed today and "it is now impossible for the Tanzanian forces to cross."

This would dim Tanzania's hopes of forcing out the 2,000 to 3,000 Ugandans, who seized 710 square miles of northwestern Tanzania Monday and declared that it had become part of Uganda.

Civilians to Train

In Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian government announced that military training would begin Monday for a large number of civilians, in what was seen as a prelude to a general mobilization for a war against Uganda.

The announcement was made at Jitila Stadium, where officials said youths with military training would undergo daily courses in "modern weapons."

Tanzanian military sources said the government was moving battle tanks from Arusha and Tanga to the battle area, which lies west of Lake Victoria.

Armored personnel carriers were transported through Dar es Salaam to the railroad depot to be taken to the front line, and other military equipment was being collected throughout Tanzania.

The Ugandans appeared to have dug in along the Kagera, which juts out from the official Tanzania-Uganda border to form a V-shaped pocket of land.

Tanzanian sources said the river

is nearly a half-mile wide in most places and, in the absence of a bridge, it may be nearly impossible to force the Ugandans to withdraw.

Kampala Radio said, "A military spokesman says that he is very happy with the members of the armed forces for the excellent work they did today."

"He said that the obstacle has been removed. What would have made the Tanzanians get through is now impossible. The bridge over the Kagera is bombed and it is now impossible for the Tanzanian forces to cross."

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said of Marshal Amin, "We did not want to fight him, but now we are going to fight until this snake is

out of our house. That is the primary task of all Tanzanians now."

In an apparent reference to offers of mediation by Kenya and the Sudan, Mr. Nyerere said, "It is our belief that our true friends will want us to remove him [Marshal Amin] from our soil. They will not request us to move our troops back."

Conflicting Statements

Ugandan radio broadcast a number of conflicting statements. In one the Uganda Broadcasting Corp. quoted sources close to Marshal Amin as saying that the only person who can effectively mediate between Uganda and Tanzania is British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Mr. Callaghan, foreign secretary in 1975, met Marshal Amin in November of that year in Africa when he negotiated the release of British lecturer Dennis Hills, who faced a death before a firing squad after he had enraged Marshal Amin by describing him in a book as a "village tyrant."

But, in obvious contradiction of its earlier statement, Radio Kampala said in a news commentary Britain should stay out of the conflict.

Marshal Amin suggested today that the Tanzanian-Ugandan border war be settled by a boxing match between himself and Mr. Nyerere, and be refereed by world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali.

S. Africa to Probe Corruption Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

South African Associated Newspapers Ltd., the group that owns the Rand Daily Mail.

Mr. Luyt said that the venture was first put to him by Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, head of the Bureau for State Security, and Eschel Rhodde, secretary for information. Among the businessmen who were to have participated in the takeover, Mr. Luyt named the German publishing magnate, Axel Springer, and John McGoff, a Michigan-based entrepreneur with close ties to the Pretoria government.

Widely Read Paper

After the newspaper group rejected the bid, Mr. Luyt said, the government pressed ahead with a plan to establish a new paper in Johannesburg, the Citizen, and loaned him \$13.8 million, channeled through a business front in Switzerland, for the scheme. The Citizen, an English-language tabloid that rivals the Rand Daily Mail, has built up a circulation of about 70,000, making it one of the most widely read newspapers in the country.

Another document released by Judge Mostert is a contract, marked "top secret," that set out the terms of the deal between Mr. Luyt and the government. The contract included a stipulation that the paper follow an editorial charter dictated by the government.

In practice, the paper has served as a mouthpiece for the authorities, giving staunch support to official racial policies.

Corroborating Mr. Luyt's testimony was the evidence of a Pretoria lawyer, Piet Van Rooyen, who became a director of a company al-

legedly used by Mr. Rhodde to channel some of the funds involved. Mr. Van Rooyen told the judge that he had counseled Mr. McGoff not to purchase the Citizen from Mr. Luyt when Mr. Rhodde proposed a takeover last year.

Mr. Van Rooyen also said that he had acquainted Mr. Vorster with the activities of Mr. Rhodde and other officials. He said that Mr. Vorster seemed to be very shocked

West to Divert Loans to Grants For 3d World

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — Major Western creditor states have announced plans to divert some \$6.2 billion of official loans to developing countries toward grants, the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development said today.

UNCTAD said this means that the poorest Third World nations that benefit from the measures will save together about \$300 million in debt-servicing costs — mainly interest due on the loans — annually for the next 20 years.

Essentially financed from taxpayers' money, official loans for development purposes have been granted by the rich governments in the past on favorable terms, usually meaning for long duration and at low interest rates. They are not to be confused with short-term loans by commercial banks, increasingly used in developing countries in recent years, involving only private funds, they often mature in one year and carry widely varying interest rates.

McGoff's Denial

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP) — Mr. McGoff denied last night that he had ever considered becoming an owner of The Citizen. He also denied that he had ever offered to help take over The Rand Daily Mail and said he had never met Mr. Springer.

Muzorewa Bars Reason to Delay Power Transfer

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 3 (UPI) — A black member of Rhodesia's interim government today challenged Prime Minister Ian Smith's view that the Dec. 31 deadline for a transfer of power to majority rule cannot be met.

"I'm not aware of what could be the cause for delay," Bishop Abel Muzorewa said on his return from a trip to the United States and Europe.

Mr. Smith has said that the target date is unlikely to be met because a majority rule constitution has yet to be completed.

The prime minister is committed to holding a referendum to allow the white minority to accept or reject the future constitution once it is drafted. After that, Rhodesia is to hold its first universal suffrage election to decide which black leader takes over Jan. 1.

White government officials say that the elections cannot be held because of the increased fighting by the black guerrillas of the Patriotic Front, which rejected the accord.

But Bishop Muzorewa said: "We are on course and there is nothing serious to stop elections."

A-Power Stalled By Inefficiency, UN Body Told

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 3 (AP) — The head of the International Atomic Energy Agency contended yesterday in the UN General Assembly that bureaucratic inefficiency is holding back nuclear power, and urged governments to push ahead with nuclear power development.

Sigvard Eklund, a Swede whose UN-affiliated agency has headquartered in Vienna, told the assembly that, despite all the facts and logic, opponents of nuclear power still maintain irrationally that it leads to proliferation of nuclear weapons.

To support his argument, he noted that the growth of nuclear power from five megawatts in 1954 to 100,000 megawatts at the end of last year occurred without anywhere near a corresponding spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Eklund said that despite economic, safety and environmental advantages of nuclear power proved by more than 20 years of operation, the complexity of the regulatory and jurisdictional procedures that nuclear projects must contend with have doubled the time needed to complete atomic power plants from six to 12 years.

Chinese Aide to Britain

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Wang Chen left Peking today for a visit to Britain, the Chinese news agency reported.



REMEMBERING THE RAMA — Students pay respects to the former King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) at the Royal Plaza in Bangkok on a recent anniversary of his death. King Chulalongkorn, who reigned from 1868 to 1910, is remembered primarily for reforming the administration, modernizing the kingdom, ending the feudal system and abolishing slavery.

At Arab Summit Talks

Iraq Has Prussian Touch With Press

BAGHDAD, Nov. 3 (WP) — Iraq may have emerged from its long, self-imposed isolation in Arab-world politics, but it has far to go in learning how to deal with the foreign press covering the Baghdad conference.

A Mideast variant of Prussian organization — perhaps influenced by the regime's East German police advisers — rigidly dictates what hundreds of journalists can — or rather cannot — cover.

Basically, any meaningful access to the conference site at the presidential palace — or to its major participants — is taboo. So, too, are normally acceptable practices such as photographing or filming even such innocuous happenings as the arrival of heads of state at Baghdad Airport.

Illustrative of the Iraqi security's fears that the press might actually meet useful sources was the adventure of two Arab journalists whose taxi strayed on the way to the press center. They were detained for an hour, not because they were in a sensitive military zone, but because they unknowingly had approached the secret location of the conference delegates' villas.

Tame Local Variety

Still very much honored is the time-tested tradition of dealing with hundreds of foreign journalists as if they were the tame local variety.

Just being here should suffice, the implied official message seems to be, especially since the government provides — indeed enforces — free housing and free telecommunications for the visitors.

Perhaps as an object lesson, the Iraqi authorities are believed to have vetoed only one journalist's visa request — that of Briton David Hirst, the outspoken veteran Middle East correspondent of the Guardian.

Journalists, parked out in a hotel school hostelry in the middle of the desert, have been churlish enough to complain about the lack of laundry service and the fact that few taxi drivers seem to know where the place is.

After all, they are provided with Benjamins at meals and on one evening with Iraqi belly dancers and with British strip-teasers who peeped to the buff.

Star-Spangled Victory

So far the only press victories have been achieved by Americans.

U.S. television newsmen refused to comply with demands that their sensitive electronic videotape cameras be turned in for security checks the day before, then hours before, the opening session of the heads of state meeting last night. Surprised, security officials backed down.

European television crews using

conventional cameras cringed as security men piled their equipment into the back of a pickup truck like so many potato sacks.

Among other local oddities were confiscation of arriving journalists' airline tickets at Baghdad Airport — some, but not all of which were returned — and the issuance of accreditation on the back of cafeteria stubs after the disappearance of security men in charge of the polaroid camera used for mug shot badges.

Still, veteran correspondents

were pleased to note that the airport officials no longer confiscate typewriters for the duration of the stay although the make and number of the machines were still noted in passports.

However, the press is better off than a number of villa-owners the Mansour residential area. Last week, they, their furniture or other belongings were summarily moved out of their homes which were commandeered for the distinguished summit conference guests.

—JONATHAN RANDA

U.S. Military on Taiwan Reduced by Half in 1978

(Continued from Page 1)

Taiwan problem for the time being. Two U.S. Cabinet members, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, are visiting China this month.

An agreement for more than 500 Chinese to study in the United States next year has been reached. Peking is negotiating to buy a communications satellite from the United States, although a State Department spokesman denied this week that a deal had been made.

There has, so far, been no administration confirmation of reports that Mr. Carter has vetoed a proposed sale of Northrop F-5G fighters to Taiwan. Washington has reportedly offered to sell more of the less versatile F-5E fighter to Taiwan, but balked at letting the advanced technology of the F-5G out of the country.

U.S. military specialists say that Taiwan is capable of defending itself against attack by the present ill-equipped Chinese Army. But could be hurt by a naval blockade and it wants access to U.S. spare parts, which Peking seems to want to prohibit in any normalization agreement. Taiwan, with a population of 17 million, has about 500,000 active duty troops and much larger ready reserve.

There are no longer any U.S. combat soldiers on the island. In 1972, when the United States agreed to reduce and eventually withdraw all troops from Taiwan about 10,000 U.S. military personnel were stationed there. The current figure of 750 includes both uniformed service personnel and Defense Department civilians and a breakdown of the two groups is available, Cmdr. Hanley said.

At the current rate of withdrawal, the number would decline about 600 by the end of this year, and all military personnel would be gone by the end of next year. U.S. officials have declined to predict, however, how fast the withdrawal will actually proceed or what eventually happen to the vast State Department and other civilian U.S. government personnel stationed on Taiwan.

Shah, Foe May Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

buys about 900,000 barrels of crude a day from Iran.

The strike is one of many across Iran called to demand higher wages and political reforms, including freedom for political prisoners. On Wednesday, the government promised to free all political prisoners on Dec. 10, except those charged with violent acts, and to soon abolish special military tribunals. Protesters also are calling for an end to martial law, which is in effect in 12 cities, including Tehran.

Yesterday, another leading National Front member, Danush Forohar, called for a national referendum to determine whether to change the political structure of Iran.

"The country is facing a crisis because justification for the present ruling system is diminished," he said. The shah holds absolute power in Iran.

Khomenini Unyielding

PARIS, Nov. 3 (WP) — Mr. Khomenini said today that he will expel from his movement anyone who negotiates with the shah.

"The shah and his dynasty must go," Mr. Khomenini told the Paris-based station Radio Luxembourg.

Mr. Khomenini hinted that if the shah does not abdicate, he will give his followers orders to take up arms.

"Until now," he said, "I have not given my accord to start a civil war, but that could change."

Mr. Khomenini said that the shah's attempts to start a dialogue with his opposition came "too late."

Red Brigades Strike in Genoa

GENOA, Nov. 3 (AP) — Members of the Red Brigades set off the cars of two prison guards and a police officer here early today, police said.

Meanwhile, the same organization, which kidnapped and killed former premier Aldo Moro earlier this year, claimed responsibility in Rome for an attack on a police car two weeks ago in which a policeman was wounded.

The Rome action was claimed by the Red Brigades in leaflets left in the city streets. The Genoa attack was claimed in a call to a local newspaper.

Vance Hope On SALT

(Continued from Page 1)

50, it was learned. A summit meeting between President Carter and Mr. Brezhnev before Christmas grows more unlikely every day.

The administration has adopted the tactic of not scheduling any further meetings between Mr. Vance and the Soviet foreign minister Andrei Gromyko. Instead, it is waiting for Moscow to signal lower-level negotiators in Geneva that it is prepared to compromise on at least some of the issues.

The administration has the option of remaining firm with the Russians, or of hastening to complete a treaty that probably would run into opposition during the Senate debate on ratification.

Failure to reach agreement would shelve indefinitely the opportunity to improve relations between the superpowers by means of a Carter-Brezhnev meeting, probably would be held here.

The four issues that remain to be settled are:

• The number of cruise missiles — pilotless, hedge-hopping weapons akin to World War II bombs — that would be allowed on U.S. bombers.

• The number of warheads that the Russians would be allowed to put on their land-based missiles.

• The degree of restriction on production, deployment and refueling capabilities of the Soviet bomber known as the Backfire.

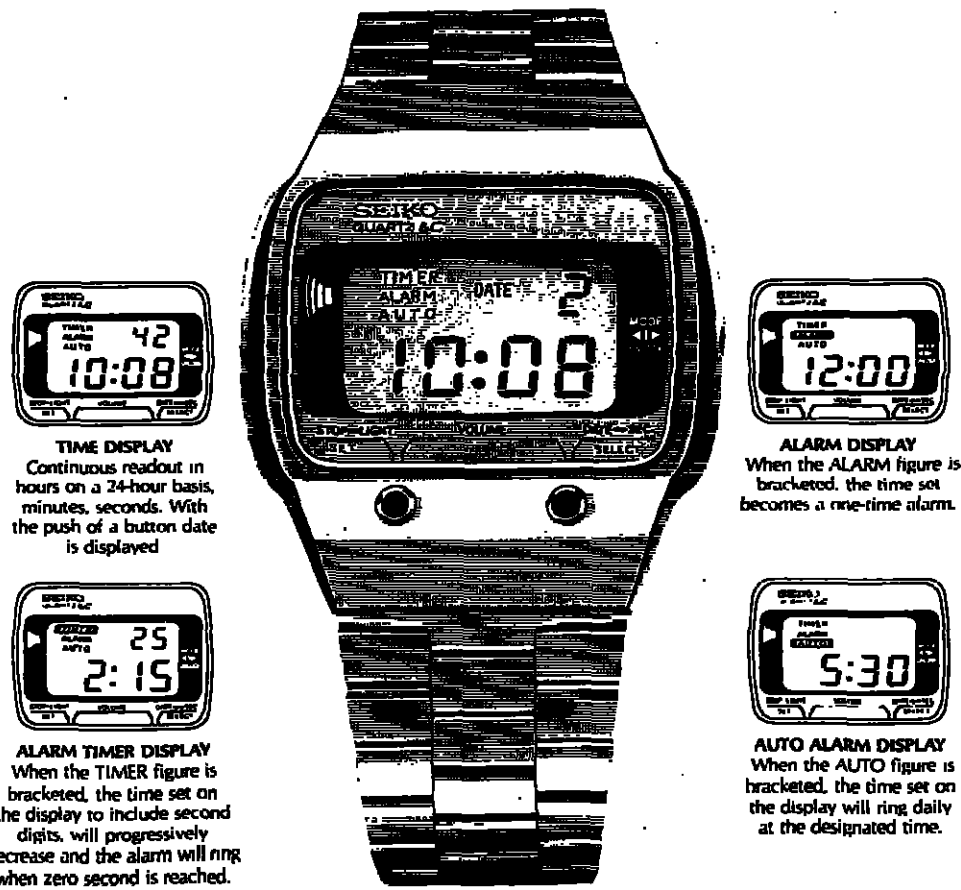
• The timetable for reducing the Soviet aggregate of bombers and missiles to the allowable ceiling of 2,250. The Russians are about 200 above the total.

Bonn Gives a Million For UN Cyprus Force

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 3 (AP) — West German Ambassador Ruediger von Weizsacker yesterday presented a \$1 million contribution to the United Nations to help pay for the UN peacekeeping force that has been on Cyprus since 1964.

A UN spokesman said that the Cyprus operation has a deficit of \$53 million. The peacekeeping force is financed by contributions

Seiko LC Digital Quartz Multi-Alarm. Easy-to-operate. Versatile. Convenient.



Seiko's new amazingly accurate Digital Quartz Multi-Alarm offers continuous readout of the hour, minute and second on a 24-hour basis. It features an automatic alarm that repeats every 24 hours without resetting. It can also be set to produce an alarm signal every hour on the hour. Or a countdown of the remaining time with an alarm signal at "zero." There's a volume control system and a battery life indicator. And it's even water-tested to 30 meters. No matter what your requirements are, the Seiko LC Digital Quartz Multi-Alarm does it all. Dependably. Simply. And with superb Seiko Quartz accuracy. Seiko Quartz.

SEIKO

Someday all watches will be made this way.

House Subcommittee Reports More Secret Korea Donations

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI) — A House subcommittee has reported that U.S. companies secretly contributed \$8.5 million — more than twice as much as previously disclosed — to the election campaign of President Park Chung Hee of South Korea in 1971.

The largest of the newly reported political payments was \$4 million

that the Caltex Petroleum Corp. made available to its Korean partner, which passed the funds to the ruling Democratic Republican Party in Seoul, according to the House subcommittee. The payment was noted by the House Subcommittee on International Organizations in the final report of its 18-month investigation into U.S.-South Korean dealings.

In New York, a spokesman for

Caltex, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of California and Texas Inc., said that the company had not seen the report by the subcommittee and thus had no immediate comment.

In addition, \$1.5 million in previously unreported political contributions came from three other companies, which the subcommittee did not identify.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., also reported the \$3 million contribution from Gulf Oil that received widespread publicity when it was disclosed by a Senate committee in 1975.

Extensive Description

Beyond those political payments, the subcommittee's report described, perhaps more extensively than anywhere else, the allegedly corrupt connections between many U.S. businesses and their Korean contacts and Korean officials.

In its investigation, the subcommittee sent questionnaires to 135 U.S. corporations doing business with South Korea and received 110 replies. Of those, the report said, 48 "appeared to have had economic or political problems in connection with their business in Korea." The report said that companies reported instances of stock manipulation, questionable cancellations of contracts, embezzlement by a joint venture partner and requests for political payments.

In the case of Caltex, the subcommittee report said that the company's Korean joint venture, Honam Oil, relayed a request from the Korean ruling party in 1970 for a \$1 million contribution. Caltex headquarters in New York refused to comply, according to the report, but Honam made the contribution anyway without objection from Caltex.

Swiss Account

In early 1971 the Korean ruling party requested another \$1 million, which Honam borrowed from Caltex and deposited in a Swiss bank account. Honam repaid the loan by later giving Caltex a discount on fuel oil purchased by Caltex, the report said.

In addition Honam negotiated two contracts with Caltex requiring Caltex to make lump-sum "prepaid crude brokerage fee" payments totaling \$8 million to a Swiss bank account. The subcommittee said that "there is a very real possibility" that part of the \$8 million went to South Korea's ruling party.

According to the report, Douglas Aircraft said that it had paid more than \$70,000 to two Korean officials shortly before the 1967 election and believed that the funds had gone to the ruling party.

In another case, a U.S. company reported that it had paid off Korean tax officials to avoid heavy penalties for alleged infractions of the tax laws.

Haig Sees Danger From Soviet Navy

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — Soviet naval expansion has given the Kremlin the power to cut off Western supply lines of raw materials at any moment, North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander Alexander Haig said today.

He told the American International Club of Geneva that the Soviet Navy had grown in 10 years from a coastal defense force to establish itself on both sides of the African continent. This gave it the power "to interdict at any moment, the life lines of Western raw materials," he said.



Nguyen Ngoc Loan at his Virginia restaurant in 1976 photo.

For War Crime

Vietnamese Ex-General May Lose U.S. Residency

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI) — In the first of what may be several similar cases, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has initiated proceedings that could lead to the deportation of a former high South Vietnamese official living in the United States.

Apparently bowing to congressional and public pressures, the service has moved to rescind the permanent resident status of the former South Vietnamese brigadier general and chief of police, Nguyen Ngoc Loan, who was photographed killing a bound prisoner on a Saigon street during the Tet offensive of 1968.

The picture of Mr. Loan summarily executing a suspected Viet Cong with a pistol drew wide attention in the United States at the time. Since the end of the conflict, Mr. Loan has lived in Washington's Virginia suburbs as the proprietor of a small restaurant.

The immigration service now contends in a legal proceeding against Mr. Loan that he should have been tried in Vietnam for the execution, a war crime, and that his permanent resident status should be rescinded on grounds of "moral turpitude." Mr. Loan's lawyer has said that he will argue the Vietnamese general was acting legally, under the edicts of martial law, at the time of the killing.

Mr. Loan's presence in the United States has been frequently cited in the press and on Capitol Hill as the most conspicuous example of South Vietnamese officials who have been allowed to remain in the United States despite their alleged involvement with crimes under the Saigon regime.

Congressional Critics

The immigration service has been criticized by various members of Congress since 1975 for its apparent inability or unwillingness to act on such allegations. The legislators contend that these South Vietnamese officials, if guilty of the crimes, had no right under the Vietnamese refugee program to enter the United States or to remain in the country.

In 1975, Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., forwarded to the immigration service a list of such Vietnamese refugees published in New Times magazine. In reply, the immigration service said that several men named in the article, including former South Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky, had been "security cleared and released." Others were then under investigation, and nine, including Mr. Loan, had not been located as of August, 1975.

After Mr. Loan's residence in Fairfax County, Va., was reported in 1976, however, public and congressional pressures for action were renewed.

Rep. Holtzman questioned INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo about the matter during House immigration subcommittee hearings in May, 1977. She was assured by Mr. Castillo that specific cases would be re-examined.

Other Hearings

At subsequent hearings, Rep. Harold Sawyer, R-Mich., questioned immigration officials specifically about Mr. Loan. Rep. Sawyer said yesterday that he was told that Mr. Loan had not committed a crime under South Vietnamese law.

But Rep. Sawyer said he then requested the Library of Congress to research the issue. The results of the library's report — which concluded that summary executions of such nature were illegal under Vietnamese law at the time — were forwarded to the immigration service last spring.

Last summer, the immigration

U.S. Navy Jet Crashes

MANILA, Nov. 3 (UPI) — A U.S. Navy antisubmarine jet crashed on a mountain in the Philippines, killing all four crewmen aboard, a Navy spokesman said today.

The jet, a P-3 Orion, was on a

search mission for a Soviet submarine

when it crashed on Mount Apo, a

volcanic peak, about 10 miles from

the coast.

The crash occurred at about 10

o'clock on Nov. 2.

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To Bar State Control in Third World

U.S. Offers to Help in Creating Media

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI) — Hoping to sidetrack a proposal for state control of the world's news media, the United States today offered journalism training and communications satellites to help Third World nations set up competitive news agencies of their own.

John Reinhardt, chief of the U.S. delegation to the five-week general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization did not mention the controversial proposal in his speech to delegates at the 146-nation meeting. But at a press conference afterward, Mr. Reinhardt indicated that he believed that the proposal would be shelved.

"It will be difficult to draft something acceptable to all," he said. "I do not have in my pocket an alternative declaration and if there is no wide consensus, there would have to be further thinking."

The proposal in various forms already has been postponed in the general conferences of 1972, 1974 and 1976, largely because of the objections of Western countries to its endorsement of state supervision of the flow of the news.

Third World Agencies

Mr. Reinhardt said that the United States feels that the problem of news imbalance between rich and poor countries can be corrected by establishing Third World news agencies.

Asked if this would endanger the international news dominance of industrial nations, he said, "Our two large press associations [United Press International and the Associated Press] have stated that they would assist in work of these [journalism training] centers and in development of news agencies in the developing world."

Some former Vietnamese leaders have called the case against Mr. Loan bizarre. Former Vietnamese Vice President Ky, who runs a liquor store in Los Angeles, said yesterday that Mr. Loan was "just doing his job . . . If they think the people involved in the war in Vietnam are criminals, that the war in Vietnam was a crime by itself, then why just persecute one poor guy? Why not prosecute everyone responsible, [U.S.] Gen. [William] Westmoreland, President [Nguyen] Van Thieu and Ky? We were fighting not only for Vietnam — but for you as well."

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Some former Vietnamese leaders

"We see no danger from competition," Mr. Reinhardt said. "Ours is a system of competition."

The U.S. delegate, in his speech, condemned state control of news. He said, "It is freedom of informa-

tion and not its control by the state that is best calculated to promote attainment of economic and political goals."

The Soviet Union, supported by other Communist nations and some Third World countries, has attacked the freedom of the press on the grounds that it means nothing more than freedom to promote war, racism, violence and pornography.

But the Soviet Union and United States may find themselves on the same side on the redaction of the world's broadcasting frequencies, the next issue the conference must tackle.

EEC Aid to Lebanon

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP) — The European Economic Community Commission announced today a grant of 400,000 European Units of Account (about \$524,000) to the International Red Cross and Catholic Relief Services to provide food and other necessities to persons made homeless by the Lebanese civil war.

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Labor, Wages and Guidelines

The AFL-CIO does not like wage guidelines. never has liked them and doubtless never will like them. Its loud and angry denunciation of President Carter's wage-price policy was not unexpected nor — fortunately — will it be fatal. But it certainly doesn't do much to improve the chances for getting through the coming year without serious economic trouble.

In 1964, during the previous attempt at voluntary restraint, the AFL-CIO's president, George Meany, told President Johnson that "They're your guidelines and not mine." Two years later an airline machinists' strike exploded them. In 1971, Mr. Meany denounced President Nixon's mandatory controls before, during and after they were in effect. Now the AFL-CIO condemns the Carter guidelines as "inequitable and unfair."

Mr. Meany's reasoning has not changed over the years. The evidence supports his view that restraints are much easier to enforce on wages than on prices because employers help the government keep wages down. As to profits, professional fees and executive salaries, guidelines are much harder to carry out. That's the imbalance that Mr. Meany is objecting to. But it's also true that inflation is very unfair in distributing its burdens and losses. It is a great tax on people who work for wages, who save their money, who rely on future pension rights, who do not speculate for capital gains — the kinds of people that include most union members. It's a matter of alternatives. If labor doesn't like the Carter guidelines, what does it like?

The AFL-CIO says that it likes mandatory controls, legislated by Congress. That's a queer choice, in view of labor's experience and bitter protests under the Nixon controls. We take labor's current position on controls to be a purely tactical posture — a defense against future accusations of refusing to help curb inflation. In reply, labor will repeat that it supported the remedy that Mr. Carter declined to use.

There is more than one reason why Mr. Carter does not like mandatory controls. The first is procedural. The controls law has expired. If Mr. Carter went to Congress for new legislation, as the AFL-CIO says it wants him to do, every company in the country would immediately start rising prices, trying to get the jump on everyone else before the freeze came. Getting the legislation through Congress would not be easy or quick. In the meantime, the inflation rate would soar to Argentinian levels.

But there are deeper reasons not to use mandatory controls. As we have argued before in this space, they are a medicine to be used only in great emergencies and only for short periods. Nearly every industrial country has tried one kind or another of controls, and nobody has had satisfactory results. As the Nixon controls demonstrated, mandatory controls are anti-competitive; industries begin to move like cartels. They have inflation effects, because they create shortages. Above all, they create inequities faster than the wage and price controllers can resolve them. You might think, from reading the AFL-CIO's demand for this kind of controls, that they were a guarantee of social equity. But if you remember what happened in 1971-73, you know better.

Mr. Carter's guidelines are not widely popular. People grumble about them, plead their special circumstances and keep trying to catch up with prices. In Great Britain, in contrast, the labor unions have supported with extraordinary fidelity the government's fierce hold-down on wages. But that discipline took hold only after the inflation rate had soared above 30 percent for a brief but deeply frightened period of a few months. The question is whether this country can learn from others' experience and catch its inflation before, as in Britain, it approaches national disaster.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Learning Aggression

One of the hit songs in "South Pacific" dealt with the origins of prejudice. Hating, the lyrics insisted, was not inherited but "had to be carefully taught." Albert Bandura, an experienced psycho-pathologist at Stanford is convinced that the same is true of violence and aggressive skills. They are carefully taught, he says, not at mother's knee but from her — or father's — fist. And the lesson is magnified by the media, particularly television.

Prof. Bandura cites a high incidence of aggressive behavior among persons who were themselves victims of child abuse or of aggression from their peers in school. And television, he finds, offers truly advanced training. "For [prison] inmates, crime shows are

educational TV," Professor Bandura writes. His research shows that many take notes while watching crime programs, though the students don't always learn their "lesson" well. Sometimes, they base actual crimes on what they have seen — but bungle the job.

We hesitate to seek all answers to problems of aggression in Bandura's findings that aggression breeds aggression. But they square with the frequent observation that trigger-happy cops seem to breed trigger-happy criminals — and also with the reverse evidence offered by England. There, violent crime remains low, and the police still go about their normal business armed only with a stick.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Italy's Pay Policy

Premier Giulio Andreotti of Italy has once again shown proof of his political skills. Faced with a serious challenge to his pay policy by striking hospital workers, he promptly took the issue to the Parliament earlier this week and secured the backing of the other main parties for his unyielding approach. He risked a showdown between his minority Christian Democratic government and the parties on which it relies for parliamentary support. But he was clearly right in his calculation that the other parties, and particularly the Communists, are in no mood for another political crisis.

The prime minister has thus killed two birds with one stone. He has secured parliamentary backing, at least for the time being, for his efforts to introduce an incomes policy; and he has reminded the country of his government's capacity for survival. . . . All the same, Andreotti has done little more than buy some extra time. The other parties and the trade union leadership have approved the general objectives of the government's three-year recovery program, of which wage restraint is a key element. But they have reserved their opinion on the details. . . . Andreotti is committed to produce his final proposals by the end of the year, and it is far from certain that they will win universal approval.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Hanoi-Moscow Thaw

The Russians gave an expansive welcome to their visitors from Hanoi, Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, the party and government chiefs respectively. Coming from a country that has been for so long either a vassal or a close and dependent neighbor of China, the allegiance now proclaimed for Moscow must seem more than usually damaging to China's interests. That Vietnam should have joined Comecon — somewhat to the chagrin of the Eastern European states who see their economic burden thereby increased — only underlines the insult.

Any anxiety caused to China has been precisely the aim of the visit: Does this mean that Vietnam is now a willing member of the Soviet camp? On the face of it, perhaps. If so, the status is not one that most Asian countries are disposed to honor. Nonalignment is the current creed. Pham Van Dong knows this very well. The last thing he wants is for his country to be regarded as a dependency of the Russians.

As for the Chinese, angry as they, they will have to bear with a deserter from the camp over which they have presided for so many centuries in the past, confident that the true links that bind its members will before long be restored.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 4, 1903

KINGSTON, Jamaica — A revolution, strongly supported by the United States, broke out on the Isthmus of Panama last evening. The rebels declared the isthmus an independent republic, in order to throw off the Colombian rule. The U.S. warship Dixie is on the scene. Serious fighting is expected. U.S. forces have been instructed to take any steps necessary to avert bloodshed. This means that the United States will interfere more extensively than ever before. It is believed that the canal will now be built by the United States.

Fifty Years Ago
November 4, 1928

CALSHOT, England — The world airplane speed record was surpassed here today by Flight-Lieutenant D'Arcy Greig, English ace, who reached a speed of nearly 320 miles per hour in the new Super-Marine Napier, recently perfected for the British Army. Greig took off near castle and began to climb towards the Isle of Wight. Losing no time in starting his speed attempt, he plunged downward and screamed along a course only thirty yards over the sea. In a previous dive from 2,000 feet he reached an unofficial speed of 350 miles per hour.



'Su Boy, SIT'

A Lion of Liberation

By Tom Wicker

USAKA, Zambia — In the main entrance hall of the old red brick British governor's mansion here, visitors are greeted by a magnificent lion-skin rug, head raised, teeth bared. But that is the only warlike note in what is today the official residence of Kenneth Kaunda, president of free Zambia, and one of the elder lions of African liberation.

In this house, with its airy rooms and flowered central courtyard, a photo of John Kennedy hangs in a long corridor with pictures of Mao Tse-tung, Gamal Abdel Nasser and other heroes. Here, officials of Portugal and Frelimo signed documents for the independence of Mozambique.

And the mansion is a command post in the struggle to bring a black nationalist Zimbabwe out of neighboring Rhodesia, still dominated by a tiny, obdurate white minority. Just last month, when the Rhodesian Air Force bombed camps operated near Lusaka by the Zimbabwean nationalist forces of Joshua Nkomo, the windows of the presidential mansion rattled, and its walls shook.

Defends Decision

In a more fundamental sense, such an attack on his territory would have shaken the nerves and the political position of many a national leader — particularly since the Rhodesian officials insist that the Rhodesian planes primarily attacked refugee camps and killed many women and children but few Zimbabwean fighting men. But Kenneth Kaunda ordered no retaliation and, in his first interview since the bombing raids, calmly defended that decision.

"After retaliation, what next?" he asked. In his view, the Rhodesians would have responded. More retaliation would then have been necessary. War between Rhodesia and Zambia would have resulted, and no one would have been better pleased by that than Ian Smith, the shrewd and resourceful Rhodesian prime minister. Such a war, Kaunda is convinced, rapidly would have become a regional conflict, with South Africa coming to the aid of Smith's Rhodesia, and the other "front-line states" — Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, and Mozambique — lining up with Zambia, and perhaps other African nations. In that conflict, he believes, would have been the seeds of a dangerous East-West confrontation.

Letters

Living in Turin

Under the headline "A Resignation in Turin," (IHT, Oct. 23) you state that the strain of living five years in a town which is practically in a state of siege, lies behind Arrigo Levi's resignation from La Stampa, the Turin newspaper which is owned — as you say — by Fiat.

There is no doubt that living in large cities in Italy these days, for a large of people including journalists, magistrates, company managers, and industrialists, is becoming more difficult and sometimes dangerous.

Still, we are not living in a state of siege in Italy, or in Turin. As for Mr. Levi, the reason why he left was not fear, but the fact that the five-year period we had agreed on at the beginning of his editorship had come to an end last spring. GIOVANNI AGNELLI, President, FIAT, Turin.

"Where would we get the arms for such a war?" he asks. "The West would not arm us to fight South Africa. We would have to turn to the East, whether we wanted to or not. Then the West would be lined up with the racists."

Proposition

To support this proposition, Kaunda points to the political protests in Britain — "much shouting, as he put it — over the shipment to Zambia, following the Rhodesian raids, of about \$2 million in weapons, mostly for air defense. For the immediate future, effective Zambian retaliation against Rhodesia — for which, in any case, Western sources here doubt Kaunda has the military strength — would have transformed an internal war of liberation into an external conflict. That could only have taken pressure off Mr. Smith and probably brought him more South African support.

Nevertheless, as a result of the air attacks on Zimbabweans in Zambia and the failure of recent secret meetings between Smith and Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Kaunda is convinced that there is now "not much choice except to intensify the armed struggle" in Rhodesia. "That's a sad thing to say, but there's no other way out. The whites there care for nothing but white supremacy and they will go to any lengths to maintain it."

A tall, broad-shouldered man, almost completely gray-haired now, Kaunda's easy demeanor and air of candor reflect little of the strain of being at the center of the protracted southern African liberation struggle or of the difficult times he has lately endured.

Great Hopes

He had pinned great hopes on the Nkomo-Smith talks, only to see them blown up by untimely publicity (although success was by no means assured anyway). The Rhodesian air raids were a direct affront. The Western "compromise" with South Africa on Namibia, where the front-line states have been aiding another black nationalist struggle, was a further rebuff to Kaunda's liberation policies.

Perhaps worse than any of that was the continuing economic pinch on landlocked Zambia, after years of deprivation caused by the closure of the border with Rhodesia and the cutting of the Benguela rail line to the Atlantic because of the civil war in Angola.

Science and SALT

I agree with your editorial (IHT, Oct. 3) "A Pause in SALT," that the arms limitations talks are difficult to understand, but I take issue with your statement that one must be a "scientific" person to fathom the issues under consideration. What science are you referring to? Arms control is not a science; neither are peace studies.

I do not see which science can provide us with guarantees that we understand strategic weapons, which menace all of us with nuclear holocaust. And that threat is the underlying issue. One does not need science to understand what happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We do need to feel deeply the importance of SALT. That is, we need the pep talks.

GREGORY BERGLUND, Aix-en-Provence, France.

The need for fertilizer for the planting season, beginning this month, forced Kaunda in October to reopen his border with Rhodesia to accept supplies coming in from South African ports. This brought strained relations with his front-line allies, just as his refusal to retaliate against Rhodesia had angered Nkomo's forces. Despite such setbacks, Kaunda's faith in his cause seems unshaken, if tinged with sadness at the grim prospect he now sees ahead.

If the white man will not yield in Rhodesia, he says, then he must be driven from power by force of arms. "But at what a cost to him, what a cost in development of the nation." In South Africa "fundamental change" will not take place without international economic sanctions, but if that is not possible then "there will be an explosion dwarfing completely the French revolution. The war will be fought from within and the oppressor will be defeated from within and the nation will be completely destroyed."

WASHINGTON — The members of Congress are now in recess, but that old George Meany of big labor wants to call them back to vote controls on prices, wages, interest rates and a lot of other things. George is always as clear as a punch in the nose.

On the other hand, big business is not only relieved that members of the House and Senate have gone home for the elections, but wishes they would get lost for an indefinite period so that they could reflect on the bills they have passed before trying to swallow any more.

This gives us a chance to promote a recklessly simple and even preposterous idea, which has been lurking in this corner for many years: namely, that what Washington needs from time to time more than anything else is a period of total silence.

Time for Reflection

No Congress, no presidential decisions, no columns, no network news disasters or singing commercials, no supermarkets on Sunday, but a time for reflection on where we are and where we're going.

It is almost frivolous of George Meany, who believes in the maximum wage and the minimum workweek, to demand overtime from the Congress without extra pay to consider new control bills he knows cannot possibly pass.

According to the Congressional Quarterly, which keeps score on Capitol Hill, the second session of the 95th Congress, which started last January, was asked to deal with 6,927 bills, some of which some members had time to read.

Vacation

Between last January and their final all-night session at the end of October, the Senate took 516 recorded votes, and the House 834 all told, 1,350 votes or one more above the previous record. In their last session which lasted 30 hours and 46 minutes in the House, and 34 hours and 16 minutes in the Senate, the honorable and even many of the right honorable members were so stupefied by oratory, weariness, and booze that nothing seemed more important to most of them than catching a little sleep and the next plane home.

William Pfaff From Paris:

Chirac's problem is not courage but that unfortunate tendency — for a gambler — to be wrong.

PARIS — Jacques Chirac last week ordered work suspended on the last of the "monumental" buildings planned for the site of Paris' old central markets, Les Halles. Thus ended, it seems, the latest in that long series of projects for Les Halles begun in the Pompidou era. It also implied something of a rebuke to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as well: The architect of the building on which work was stopped had been Giscard d'Estaing's personal appointment — even though the president has subsequently handed over to the city of Paris responsibility for the project.

Les Halles, in which Chirac now takes up the burden, has been nothing but trouble for one after another of the politicians and architects involved. Thus far, all that has been completed is an underground station for Paris' suburban rapid transit system and an underground shopping mall, together with a 90-foot high ventilation tower for them. This tower happens to be one story higher than the surrounding buildings of the old neighborhood, and just as high as the adjoining 16th-century church of Saint-Eustache, considered (to quote Michel) to be "the finest church in Paris after Notre-Dame." There are rueful suggestions today that even the tower be torn down and the whole project redone from scratch. Although, who would have the courage to take the job in hand is a good question.

Gambler

Chirac might. He has little to do for the present except become a great mayor of Paris. He is a gambler, with no lack of self-confidence. His problem is not courage but the unfortunate tendency — for a gambler — to be wrong. The drama of his personal ascent from a civil service appointment on the staff of Prime Minister Georges Pompidou in 1962 to the prime ministership itself 12 years later has tended to obscure the disaster of his political career.

Consider: He was, two years ago, prime minister of France and an unchallenged leader of his dominant party, the RPR. He had just dramatically taken over that party, pushing aside the old Gaullist "barons," and renaming and reshaping it according to his own ambitions. His eventual succession to the presidency seemed logical. In the meantime, he was the independently powerful ally of President Giscard d'Estaing and one of the three or four most important political figures in France. But he was impatient. He would not wait. Disastrously miscalculating the political currents in the country, he demanded an aggressive campaign against the Communists and Socialists in preparation for the 1978

legislative elections. Giscard, taking favored moderation in search of centrist reform, quit the prime minister, launching the first in a series of calculated challenges to Giscard's

Expectation

Chirac's obvious expectation that Giscard d'Estaing would be discredited by a victory of the left in last spring's elections, when a government of the left would have been able to make him the enemy of Giscard d'Estaing, who not only did not lose power in 1981 but didn't try.

Unfortunately for Chirac, the left lost the elections last year. There was no great crisis. Chirac was left a voluntary exile from the government, while the prime minister and leadership of the governing coalition passed to the centrist centrist. Chirac's private actions over the last two years had served simply to lose him, make him the enemy of Giscard d'Estaing, the man most likely to dominate the country's affairs the next decade, and remove him from the center of the national stage. It has been a brilliant, perverse performance. Little wonder there are today rumblings of rebellion against him within his

Chirac, nonetheless, remains "the most interesting man" in French politics. Intelligent, audacious, with a record of accomplishment in actual office, he is good, even formidable. It is his ambition which has hurt him. He is a style which disturbs people, a stylish people outside France, has seemed somehow violent, unchecked, an adventurer — an course, he has proven to be an over-reacher, failing on a grand scale. But he is in for the long haul, and the question is whether he is capable of it. If he is, he has a future. Later this month he celebrates his 49th birthday. Even the Giscardian era lasts until the election of Giscard d'Estaing in 1981, Chirac will be 59 when a new president is chosen. Meanwhile, the great hole in the ground that has been excavated by Les Halles, and that monster tower Party await Mayor Chirac's patient attack. But the test of patience is a long one. Chirac least expected, and one which, it may be, he is least prepared.

That Old George Meany

By James Reston

It would be too bad to bring them back before they have listened for a while to the folks back home. They can do with a vacation from Washington, and vice-versa. Many nations have recognized the importance of separation and retreat.

In Trouble

The British invented the long week-end in the country and the French for many years have abandoned Paris and shuttered up the whole country for the month of August. But nobody, with the possible exception of the Chinese, who the world for generations and even centuries, has ever really insisted on regular periods of retreat and reflection. The Soviets, even more than the Calvinists, have insisted on the glory of working seven days a week, the more they insist, the more production drops, and the more they look for the advanced technology and other labor-saving devices from the computerized Free Nations.

This is not an argument for mandatory loafing — the Germans and the Japanese and the crisis of U.S.

trade and the U.S. dollar have demonstrated that — but occasional retreat there may be a time for withdrawal, and not counting on big government decisions.

Meany is in trouble now, not because he gave President Carter "voluntary" wage and price restraints "a chance to work," because, with excessive energy, he rejected them out of hand.

Having lost Meany's support, which contributed to the decline of the dollar overseas, Carter reacts with precisely the higher interests (with the higher interests of the U.S. economy) and there is a chance now that Meany can get a president or the Congress back to the vote mandatory controls after the election.

In short, it may be a time for a "judicious leaving alone." May be Carter's new austerity program won't work, but bringing the Carter back to reverse it, as all of us probably make things even worse than they really are.

This city needs a rest. Both Congress and the executives, and may be also the Supreme Court, have swallowed more in the last two years than they have digested. They could do with a little relief from contention and dispute, and if they get it, maybe by Thanksgiving, or preferably by Christmas, they will be in a better state of mind to deal with the serious problems of the coming year.

Pressure on Ankara Likely

Turkey Thwarting Greece From Re-Entry to NATO

By Thomas Kent

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP) — Proposals to bring Greece fully back into the NATO alliance have run into strong opposition from Turkey, virtually eliminating hopes for Greek re-entry by the end of this year, according to NATO officials.

Alliance members believe it unlikely that Ankara will change its position at next month's summit of NATO foreign ministers, and end the disarray on NATO's southern flank.

The long feud between Greece and Turkey has taken on greater importance because of the unrest in Iran, with stability of a Western ally in the Mideast threatened, it becomes increasingly important to restore stability to NATO's southern corner. Some NATO planners concede the possibility of putting joint economic pressure on Turkey to improve relations with Greece and strengthen the alliance.

Greece proposed in May to fully re-enter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and officials at the time said that it was likely to bring Athens back into NATO's military structure within months. Greece sharply reduced its participation in the joint command in 1974 in response to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and NATO's failure to stop it.

Turkey Votes No

But at a closed meeting last week of the alliance's 14-member Military Committee, Turkey rejected the Greek proposals, according to alliance sources. The result was a split verdict by the committee, which was forced to list separately Turkey's position and the majority view in its report to NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

Turkey's main objection concerned Greece's call for the establishment of alliance ground and air headquarters in Larissa, Greece, commanded by Greek officers, to balance Turkish-run land and air commands at Izmir, Turkey.

Turkey has feared that if NATO agrees on a line in the Aegean Sea dividing the zones of responsibility

for aircraft of the two military commands, the line could become a precedent that would complicate Greek-Turkish negotiations on the sea.

The Aegean boundary, and the sea's mineral potential, have become a point of honor for both nations. Sources close to the Greek-Turkish dispute predicted that the boundary feud may be settled only if Greece and Turkey agree to exploit the seabed jointly.

Turkey also is said to have expressed dissatisfaction in the Military Committee over what part of the Greek Army would be used by NATO in an emergency.

Standards Decline

During the time that Greece has remained apart from the alliance's military structure, military sources say, the organization of its 190,000-man armed forces has drifted from NATO standards. Although Greece theoretically would fight under NATO command in war, it is questionable how effective its forces would be.

The NATO ministerial meeting next month is the next major forum in which alliance members could press Turkey and Greece to work out a solution.

Turkey is expected to request economic aid from other alliance members, citing in particular Turkey's renewed importance to the alliance because of the unrest in Iran. Turkey's argument, according to officials, is likely to be that an unstable economic situation in Turkey could provoke unrest there.

But some alliance officials believe that Turkey's request could be used as a lever to force concessions on the Aegean issue.

Ford Workers in Britain Reject 16.5% Wage Offer

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI) — An overwhelming majority of 57,000 workers in plants of the American-owned Ford Motor Co. of Britain voted today to reject a 16.5 percent pay increase offer by management and to continue a six-week walkout that has halted Ford production in Britain.

A few smaller plants voted to accept the offer. But the three biggest factories at Dagenham, near London; Halewood, near Liverpool; and Southampton voted to turn it down.

Unions demanded a 27 percent raise for production workers, who earn an average pay of £90 pounds (\$179.19) weekly.

The company first offered 5 percent, then stepped this up by stages to 16.5 percent, which it said was its "final offer."

The 16.5 percent included nearly 5 percent of so-called "attendance allowance" for workers who show up regularly for work and who do not take part in wildcat walkouts.

The company's last offer was more than three times the 5 percent anti-inflation "norm" set by Prime



A SUNNY VENDANGE IN SWITZERLAND — Sisters of a Catholic order near Zurich are blessed with sunny weather as they work in the vineyards of the cloister Fahr, clipping ripened bunches of grapes and dumping them into open trucks for transport to the winery.

But Agree to Resume Talks

Chile, Argentina Fail to Settle Sea Feud

By Charles Krause

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 3 (WP) — After six months of bilateral negotiations accompanied by substantial arms purchases and other preparations for war, Argentina and Chile failed yesterday to settle their dispute over land and sea rights in the desolate but potentially rich area north and east of Cape Horn at the tip of South America.

Despite the failure to agree on the central issues that divided them, both countries agreed to resume negotiations at a still-moderate date, apparently postponing Argentina's threat to buttress its territorial claims by seizing several small islands in the South Atlantic.

Both countries had insisted until the last moment that there would be no future talks if an agreement on all the outstanding issues was not reached by yesterday's self-imposed deadline. But as the deadline came and as the possibility of war loomed closer, both governments apparently decided that an agreement to disagree would be preferable to armed conflict.

A joint communiqué issued yesterday in Santiago and Buenos Aires was so vague that it was impossible to tell what would come next. But a source close to Argentine President Jorge Videla said that both governments had agreed to "more negotiations" on the central points that they were unable to resolve.

Asked whether the agreement to negotiate further would avoid a war, the source said: "Yes, this will prevent that possibility."

International Court

Last night, the Chilean foreign minister, Hernan Cubillos, sent a letter to the Argentine government suggesting that the two governments take the dispute to the international court at the Hague or that a friendly government acceptable to both countries be asked to mediate the territorial questions left unresolved.

Mr. Cubillos said that his government "lamented" the fact that the two countries, which share a 2,000-mile border stretching along the Andes from Bolivia in the north to Cape Horn in the south, had been unable to settle the dispute by themselves. [The Argentine government rejected the mediation proposal early today, UPI reported.]

Although the official communiqué was vague, it was learned that the two governments had been unable to resolve the ownership of several islands in the Beagle Channel, south of Tierra del Fuego, and several more islands further south between the Beagle Islands and Cape Horn.

As a result of this failure, the governments were unable to agree on a boundary line in the area and on sea rights that would flow from a determination of which country owned which islands. Argentina has insisted that it has jurisdiction over the Atlantic Ocean east of Cape Horn despite an international arbitration award that gave Chile ownership of the three Beagle Islands and buttressed Chilean claims to waters that Argentina considers to be in the Atlantic.

Disagreement on Straits

The two governments were also unable to agree on sea rights to a portion of the straits of Magellan, where Chile is exploring for oil.

According to the communiqué, the negotiations did produce an agreement for joint exploration and economic development of the seas off the Beagle Islands. Agreement was also reached on claims that Argentina and Chile have on portions of Antarctica under the jurisdiction of Britain.

Most observers here viewed the outcome of the negotiations as

something of a victory for Chile because it had not caved into threats from Argentina that war would be the alternative to a negotiated settlement.

Argentine Cabinet Shuffle

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 3, (Reuters) — Gen. Videla today named three retired officers and two civilians to vacant ministries in the first major cabinet shuffle since the military took power two and a half years ago.

An official named the new ministers as air force Brigadier Carlos Pastor for foreign affairs, Alberto Rodriguez for justice, Rear Adm. David de la Riva for defense, Juan Llerena for education and Rear Adm. Jorge Fraja for social welfare. Two ministers who survived the shuffle are Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz and Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy.

New Nicaragua Fighting Feared U.S. Pushes Bid to Get Somoza to Quit

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3 (NYT) — The United States is making a final effort to pressure President Anastasio Somoza to step down from office before a new wave of fighting erupts in Nicaragua, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The sources added that, while trying to keep the so-called Broad Opposition Front from falling apart, U.S. envoys in Managua are also trying to persuade members of both the ruling Liberal Party and the National Guard, the country's only armed force, to withdraw their support for the Somoza family.

The United States seems to understand that time is fast running out, a source said. "It seems very keen to find a solution in the next week or two. It can't hold off the next guerrilla offensive for long."

Independent analysts in Managua are nevertheless not optimistic that Gen. Somoza can be convinced to step down before his current six-year term expires in May, 1981. If he does not leave soon, though, a new opposition offensive, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, seems inevitable, they said.

The current U.S.-led mediation effort — envoys from Guatemala and the Dominican Republic are also participating — resulted from the fighting in Nicaragua in September when nearly 3,000 persons died following government suppression of an insurrection aimed at overthrowing the Somoza regime.

Official Objective

Although the official objective of the mediation is to find a peaceful solution to Nicaragua's year-old political crisis, senior U.S. officials indicated in private that the initiative is merely a diplomatic camouflage for finding a way to ease Gen. Somoza out of power.

The officials also made no secret of their fear that, if Gen. Somoza were to fight to the end, the situation in Nicaragua would further radicalize and leftists would be highly influential in any future government.

The U.S. mediation effort, led by Ambassador William Bowdler, has

therefore been directed at finding a moderate solution, with Gen. Somoza hypothetically surrendering power to conservative politicians and liberal businessmen rather than to the Sandinist guerrillas.

This strategy last week led The Twelve — a group of businessmen, academics and priests that acts as the political arm of the guerrillas — to walk out of the Broad Opposition Front as well as the mediation talks. Seven of The Twelve in Nicaragua at the time then sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy there.

World nations who use the IMF lending facilities," he said.

The IMF on Wednesday announced its decision to delay the loan because of political unrest in Nicaragua for the past year. The IMF said it would review the loan in two weeks.

ILO Receives U.S. Donation Of \$250,000

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (AP) — The United States has donated \$250,000 to the International Labor Organization, the first grant it has offered since pulling out of the organization last year. The ILO announced today.

An ILO statement said that the money — offered by the U.S. Department of Labor — will be used to develop the world labor body's new "hazard alert system" to protect workers against health risks.

Under this system, a world network is being established through which information on newly discovered health dangers can be transmitted by the ILO to participating countries.

Acknowledging the U.S. donation, ILO Director General Francis Blanchard said that, despite the U.S. withdrawal in November, 1977, the U.S. government is still demonstrating "its support of the substantive work of the ILO."

U.S. Role Assailed

MANAGUA, Nov. 3 (AP) — The president of Nicaragua's Central Bank accused the U.S. State Department yesterday of pressuring the International Monetary Fund to delay a \$20 million compensatory loan which would have helped Nicaragua meet its \$1 billion foreign debt.

"There are some people in the State Department who should go back to M.I.T. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and study economics," said Roberto Incer Barquero, president of the Central Bank. He added that the International Monetary Fund has been used by the State Department for political purposes. "This will damage its image, especially for Third

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Campaign Ends For Mrs. Gandhi On Calm Note

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — A violence-scarred election campaign, leading to a vote on Sunday, ended on a calm note.

The official future of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, ended peacefully today.

Mrs. Gandhi cancelled her last election meeting in the southern state of Karnataka because of tension in the area. Towns in the district were reported to be quiet after clashes between Janata Party workers and police in which a 17-year-old girl was killed and more than 80 persons, including journalists, were injured.

Police said that there were no incidents in the constituency today. But in the port town of Mangalore, students set fire to a bus and stoned police to protest the girl's death, which occurred on Wednesday.

Schools and colleges in Chikmagalur have been closed since then. About 1,000 men of the para-military Central Reserve Police were sent to Karnataka state to prevent violence on polling day.

Greek Cypriots Rally in Nicosia

NICOSIA, Nov. 3 (AP) — Thousands of Greek Cypriots today attended rallies to demand implementation of the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus. The rallies were planned to coincide with the renewed consideration of the Cyprus problem by the UN General Assembly, expected to start Monday.

UN resolutions adopted after Turkey invaded and occupied 40 percent of the island's territory in August, 1974, call for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign troops and the speedy return of all refugees to their homes.

Turkey has refused to implement the resolution.

Mitterrand Says He Will Support Quebec's Choice

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 (AP) — French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand said yesterday that his party will back any decision that residents of French-speaking Quebec make on political sovereignty in a referendum.

In 1967, Mr. Mitterrand assailed President Charles de Gaulle after for inciting Quebec to break away from Canada. Mr. Mitterrand said then that Quebec independence would favor the United States rather than France.

But at a press conference yesterday, the Socialist leader said, "The decisions of Quebecois will not be made with regard to France, but with regard to a common culture. Separation has nothing to do with the specific interests of France, but a lot to do with those of Quebec."

Mr. Mitterrand is to meet with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who hopes to prevent Quebec's secession by allotting more autonomy to Canada's 10 provinces.

Safe Test Found To Detect Sick Cell Anemia

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP) — An inherited blood defect that dooms one in 500 U.S. black children to suffering and an early death can now be spotted safely during pregnancy with help from the tools of DNA research, a doctor says.

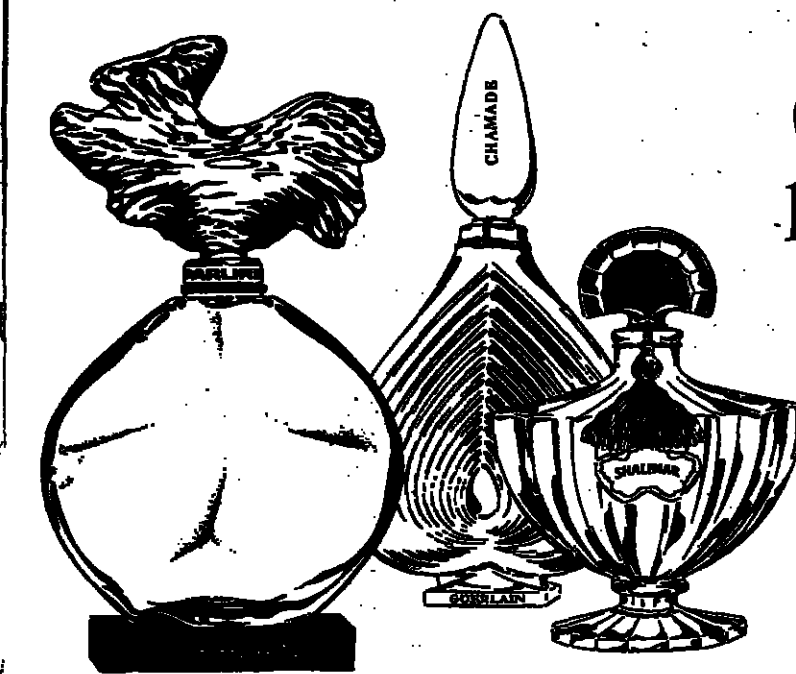
The defect, sickle cell anemia, afflicts as many as 50 million persons in the world and an estimated 70,000 in the United States. Nearly all of its victims are black. About half die before age 20, and few live past age 45.

Parents who are carriers of the recessive gene that causes sickle cell anemia are not affected by the disease, but can pass it on to their children.

Spain Sets Vote On Constitution

MADRID, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — The Spanish government tonight set Dec. 6 as the date for a referendum to ratify the country's new democratic constitution, which is expected to receive an overwhelming "yes" vote, except in the Basque country, where separatists are waging a guerrilla war for an independent socialist state.

The constitution, worked out in lengthy and often acrimonious sessions during the last 14 months, defines Spain as a parliamentary monarchy, guarantees democratic freedoms and abolishes the death penalty except in military law.



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8 Years in the Gulag by a 'Privileged' Soviet Jew

By Leopold Unger

TEL AVIV — For many years, the Zalmanson family could get together only in the austere region of Mordovia, one of the islands of the Gulag Archipelago.

Sylvia, Walter and Samul had each been sentenced to 10 years, and Israel to 8. The four Zalmansons (three brothers and a sister) were sentenced to a total of 38 years in concentration camp on the same charge — wanting to leave the Soviet Union by any means and emigrate to Israel. The total comes to 53 years' imprisonment when it includes the sentence of Edward Kuznetsov, Sylvia's husband, who was first condemned to death and whose sentence was later changed to 15 years at hard labor.

The entire family was sentenced in December, 1970, at the first Leningrad trial. Sylvia was released after four years, as a peace offering from Leonid Brezhnev to Richard Nixon. The youngest of the brothers, Israel, now has joined her in Israel, after serving his full sentence — to the very hour.

It was a 21-year-old youth who was arrested by the Soviet police at dawn on June 15, 1970. The man released at dawn on June 15 of this year is very much an adult, matured by eight years of Gulag.

With his sister at his side on a Mediterranean beachfront in Tel Aviv, Israel Zalmanson recounted his stay in the Gulag and remembered those who still are there.

"Your adventure," he was told, "virtually set off the international movement of solidarity with Soviet Jews. There were 12 of you arrested in Leningrad on June 15, 1970, for plotting to hijack a Soviet airliner to Sweden. You were all Jews whose requests to emigrate to Israel had been rejected by the KGB, but you should have known that hijacking an airliner is considered an act of terrorism in the West and that it is severely punished."

Israel Zalmanson — That's not quite the situation. What we planned to do was not what you could consider a hijacking attempt. It was an attempt to escape from the Soviet Union, which refused us the perfectly legitimate right to emigrate.

We had planned to seize the plane on the ground, before departure, and to release the plane's two Soviet pilots, because we had a pilot among us. But, above all, we had no weapons and there were no hostages, because we had paid for all the 12 seats on the small aircraft. If there had been any danger, we would have been the only ones affected. Have you ever heard of any hijacking of this type?

Unger — Of course not. But your adventure had something else quite particular about it: it was probably the worst prepared hijacking attempt on record. Furthermore, you knew that the police had been informed of your plans. One can thus conclude that your decision to go on with it was a political decision, either that or you were bent on a suicide operation.

Zalmanson — No, we were not kamikazes. We knew that the KGB was waiting for us to do something, but we were going to go through with it, if only to show the world our real determination to leave the Soviet Union and to expose, once again, the despotism of the regime.

Unger — And instead of leaving your country a free man you were put behind bars. What happens to a man who is sent to the Gulag at 21, stays there eight years and leaves, not only alive, but apparently in excellent shape?

Zalmanson — The Gulag is never a pleasant place to be, but it is certain that young men, and particularly those who are motivated, survive more easily. I went first to the prison in Riga and to the one in Leningrad before being sent to hard labor camps in Mordovia and Perm and ending up in the disciplinary barracks at Vladimir.

Unger — Does the daily routine differ according to the prison?

Zalmanson — Not very much. Reveille at 6; workday begins at 7:30; a half an hour off for lunch at noon; march back to camp in formation at 5 in the afternoon; assembly at 6:30; dinner at 7 and a political session — that's a must — at 8 p.m.

The Gulag is no sanitarium. The food is disgusting; an inedible cabbage or barley soup, 600 grams of a very bad black bread per day, very few vegetables and 20 grams of sugar a day. And you can lose even that "privilege" if you don't fill your daily quota of work. You can receive a small package from the outside twice a year, that is if you haven't lost that privilege as punishment. After you've served half of your term you get a new privilege, a large package, of not more than 5 kilos, once a year.

Medical care is practically nonexistent. In any case, the doctors are first members of the police whose primary duty is to make sure that the prisoners are in shape to work. Only after that, they think about being physicians. And because of the "quality" of the food, most prisoners have ulcers or suffer some other type of digestive disorder.

In winter, the cold is intense and painful, because we simply have no winter clothes. The work we are made to do is exhausting. The truth is that the prisoners are only an army of slaves. Personally, I worked at making steering wheels for Volga automobiles, which can be seen in the West. And some of the work was done on a machine which had an inscription I'll never forget: "Made in U.S.A., Cincinnati."

Unger — I saw you on television. You seem to be perfectly fluent in Hebrew. Did you learn that at the Gulag University?

Zalmanson — Yes, but it was a clandestine university. Two prisoners who knew the language gave classes secretly, since it was something very officially forbidden.

A KGB officer told me one day that it would not make sense to allow us to do something in camp for which we were sent to camp. Now, that may be KGB logic, but it is logical.

Unger — And was it according to the precepts of this logic that you were sent to Vladimir, reportedly the most severe prison in the country?

Zalmanson — Not only for that. It was rather for my "bad attitude" in general. The guards, we called them "kapos," were all common criminals, and not at all coincidentally, former Nazi collaborators. You can just about imagine how they felt about Jews, and Zionists in particular.

One of the kapos, whose name is Anderson, a Lithuanian, was sentenced to 12 years of Gulag for the murder of 2,000 Jews. Twelve years; the same term given to Josif Mendelovich, who was on trial with me for an abortive attempt to hijack a plane without passengers. And each time one of those kapos called me a kike, he had a fight on his hands.

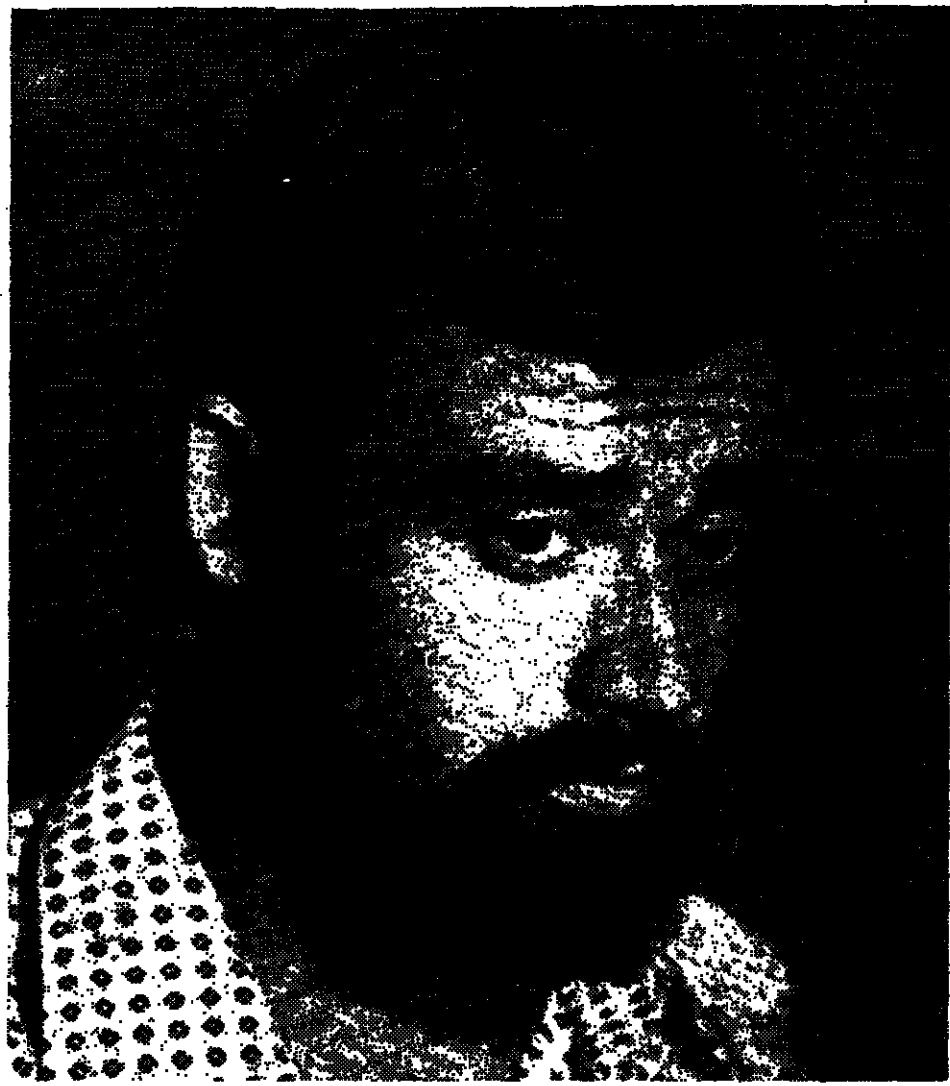
But I was sent to Vladimir after having succeeded in smuggling a letter to the West which described the conditions in the camp. The letter was published in the United States.

Unger — How did you manage to get that letter out of the camp?

Zalmanson — It wasn't easy and not pleasant at all. But the time has not yet come to divulge the "technique." Others are getting letters out every day in the same manner.

Unger — To whom did you send the letter? How did you know what was going on outside?

Zalmanson — In the Soviet Union, even those who are free get only very limited news. But they find ways of learning what goes on outside the



Israel Zalmanson

borders of the country. They listen to Western radios, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The Jews prefer to listen to the Voice of Israel. But those broadcasts are always jammed more than any of the other Western radios. From time to time, however, the Israeli radio manages to get through the jamming. The 6,000 or so jamming stations in the Soviet Union are on alert 24 hours a day to prevent the Israeli broadcasts from reaching the population, but

there is always some atmospheric incongruity somewhere in the vast Soviet territory, and the news gets through.

For example, in certain areas, there was always a hole in the jamming — for atmospheric reasons — at 3 a.m. The KGB got wind of it only when the department stores of Novosibirsk complained of a run on alarm clocks.

Unger — But you, in the Gulag, you had neither alarm clocks nor radios.

Is Norway Drowning in Its Oil Riches?

By Arild Lillebo

OSLO (IHT) — Norway, a country flushed with oil from the North Sea, offers a frightening example of the volatile nature of swift affluence.

Rich in natural resources and with a well-developed industrial base, Norway seemed to be striking it even richer when the first commercial oil discovery was made eight years ago. As the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries pushed up the price of oil, Norwegians thought that theirs would soon be the world's richest country — at least on a per-capita basis. The government planned investments around the world. The only concern of Norwegian politicians seemed to be: what do we do with all the money? But no one talks of excess money any more. There is none.

Instead, Norway is deep in debt, has a huge balance-of-payments deficit and is plagued by problems that threaten employment and the survival of many key business enterprises.

What went wrong? A combination of a longer-than-expected recession and unfortunate government actions has seriously damaged the economic well-being of this country. And oil has played its part.

Oil does things to people, politicians not excepted. Norway's labor government declared that it would work for a "qualitatively better society" — and started to spend money and push reforms. Norway was going to get clean air and water, safer and more pleasant work environments, industrial democracy, shorter work weeks and almost unlimited sick leaves. Laws

were passed to effect these reforms, with business footing most of the bill.

Not was the economic well-being of the citizens forgotten in this apparent paradise on earth. The government "promised" voters annual increases in personal disposable income. Expectations rose. Norwegians started buying houses, cabin cruisers and cars that they otherwise could not afford — borrowing to the hilt. Imports soared.

But better environment, more spare time, job security, sickness benefits, industrial democracy and higher wages did not make Norway more competitive. Exports started to fall.

As the world was hit by recession after the 1973 oil crisis, Norway's government thought it had the answer: subsidies to keep unemployment figures down to around 1 percent of the work force. Soon, about 25 percent of all industrial jobs in Norway were supported by government handouts.

Unfortunate Effects

These subsidies had two unfortunate side effects: They hindered needed modernization — and they added new costs to companies that already were burdened by the cost of welfare.

Government participation in business has a long tradition in Norway, where about 30 percent of industry is owned by the state. But few state-owned companies make any money and many are money-losers. It almost seems to be a law of nature in Norway that state-owned businesses are run at a loss.

But private companies also have been hard hit

in recent years. Shipbuilding, steel, mining, wood-processing and others have seen profits disappear. Several large shipowners have been ruined. Eventually, the recession became clear to everyone. When it no longer could be denied, Norway's labor government said that the recession was over.

Per Kleppe, the finance minister and a key member of the party machine, told the Storting, the national assembly, in September, 1976:

"Norway has gotten through the worst international recession since World War II. It is no longer necessary to fight a recession."

Mr. Kleppe's prediction was premature. For Norway, the recession was only getting worse. Since the coming of the oil age, the Norwegian government has consistently exaggerated revenues and underestimated expenses and difficulties. Thus, last year's oil production from the North Sea was only half of what the government had estimated a year earlier. And last year ended with a balance-of-payments deficit of \$5 billion. Only two years earlier, the government had predicted a surplus for 1977.

To finance the growing payments deficits, the government became a frequent borrower in the international capital markets. That pushed the country deeper into debt. The total foreign debt now exceeds \$20 billion — more than \$5,000 for every man, woman and child in the country.

This year, Norway has been trying to come to terms with the truth. The Norwegian krone (worth about 20 U.S. cents) was devalued by 8 percent in February to give exporters a competitive edge. Credit squeezes and restrictions have

Zalmanson — Even in the Gulag there are ways of breaking through the wall of isolation. First, visits by the family, then, of course, letters, if we can get them. Mine, which came from Israel, were regularly confiscated on the pretext that they contained "ambiguous statements" or "information that should not be disseminated."

The new arrivals were always a source of information for what was going on in the streets as well as politically. Even the official newspapers can be very interesting if you learn to read between the lines. It was in reading a denunciation of "American interference" that we learned that the world was interested in what was happening to us and that there was talk of boycotting the Soviet Union in the name of human rights; that is to defend us.

We also had an infallible means of gauging the world temperature: Any time the persecutions let up within the camp, we knew that some important persons somewhere in the world were standing up for us.

This contact, any type of contact with the outside world, was a tremendous moral support; it made living in the Gulag possible. We felt, in the camps, that "each letter from the outside is a miracle." It is important for the world to know that.

Unger — In one of your letters to your sister, you said that prison took a lot from you, that it also gave you much. You said, in particular, that you came to the conclusion that you — in the camps, and Soviet Jews in general — could be considered as a privileged group. Is this masochism or esoteric paradox?

Zalmanson — There is nothing paradoxical in reality. The Jews are really privileged in the Soviet Union since they are the only ones who may legitimately hope to get out some day. They have a state, the state of Israel, which is highly concerned about them: the Jews of the world have always shown solidarity with them and they have a future. The Jews have all this, whereas all the other prisoners, the Ukrainians, the Armenians, or those of the Baltic countries who were sentenced for "nationalism," that is for rejecting Russification, they have nothing of the sort.

Unger — Now that you are free, don't you think that you have paid a very high price for rejecting this attempt at Russification?

Zalmanson — Since our trial in 1970, 150,000 Jews have left the Soviet Union. You cannot put a price on that. Sure, others are still paying, but not in vain — at least they hope it's not in vain.

Unger — What about this hope? According to the latest figures, 11,500 Jews left the Soviet Union in the first half of this year, that is an extraordinary 60 percent more than for the same

period last year. If this trend were to continue this year would be the second biggest year for emigration, after 1973, when 35,000 Jews were allowed to emigrate. What is the Kremlin's objective in suddenly opening the doors to it Jews?

Don't you see a contradiction there. On the one hand, the Kremlin gets rid of Jewish activists to release the pressure within the country, and on the other hand, it sets us show trials such as that of Anatoli Shcharansky's that lead to indignant reactions throughout the world.

Zalmanson — The contradiction is on apparent. Quite the contrary, it is part of a fundamental strategy of Soviet politics, and it West sees only the international aspects of it strategy, and in particular those aspects dealing with Soviet-U.S. relations.

When the Kremlin accused Shcharansky being a spy, it was only a pretext. The KGB was the first to know that it was a false accusation. The real object of the Shcharansky trial was to get a message through to the Jews of Russia more so than to the Americans. It was that if Jews want to leave the country, then they have no business in trying to reform the regime, to improve Communism. For the Kremlin, those are two entirely different things.

And Shcharansky was, at the same time, leader of the Jewish emigration movement and member of the human rights committee headed by Prof. Yuri Orlov, who was close to Prof. Andrei Sakharov and to the "Aryan" dissident movements.

Unger — That may be the Kremlin's logic, but do you also believe that the Jews' struggle must be kept separate from that of the Russians, Armenians or Ukrainians for the rights of man?

Zalmanson — The choice is not "for or against." I admire very much Prof. Sakharov and Shcharansky, but I believe that the Jews and man among the founders of the Soviet Union were Jews — would not it be to foment a second revolution in the country they want to leave it.

I believe that within the framework of the Soviet Union, whether it remains totalitarian, as is now, or even if it becomes more liberal in the remote future — if it ever happens — the possible outlook for the Jewish people is annihilation, either by forced assimilation or cultural genocide, which is what is going on at the present time, or more humanely, through mixed marriages.

We want only one thing: to leave the Soviet Union. Let those who want to stay take on the task of making the regime better. But the result of our struggle for emigration will depend on a general political reform within the Soviet Union than on the national awakening of the Jews of that country.

Unger — Half of the Jews who leave Russia decide in Vienna on a change of direction and go to a host of countries but not Israel. What happened to their national awakening or consciousness?

Zalmanson — They never had any. But these people exist in ample proof that the national feeling of the other half, our half, is important. Without the determination and the courage of those who risk their liberty not only to leave the Soviet Union, but to return home to Israel, those who now make up the Russian ghetto in Brooklyn, for example, could never have gotten out.

The solution is clear: Israel must become attractive — in the full sense of the word — to each Jew who knows that his place is on the Jordan and not on the East River, and this his home is here and nowhere else.

Unger — Do you feel that you are at home? Zalmanson — Yes, and I want to become a normal citizen of this country as soon as possible.

Unger — It seems a somewhat arduous goal to attain after eight years of Gulag. Can a man be happy at 29 after having spent 5 years behind bars?

Zalmanson — I can become a normal citizen in little time, but happy, when I left the prison in Riga at 4 a.m., liberty always comes as dawn in the Soviet Union, so that prisoners may leave quietly, without publicity — I had dozens of projects in my head.

Unger — The official who greeted you in Tel Aviv counsels you to marry and have many children. He's an expert, of course, he has 12. Is that what you're planning to do?

Zalmanson — No, I have learned to be moderate in all things. But before I undertake any other, I must do everything I can so that the Zalmanson family can gather again outside of the Gulag, in Israel.

Outer Space: An Irresistible Battleground for World War III

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON — World War III, if it ever comes, will probably be fought in space as well as on earth.

Despite years of effort to make outer space off-limits for war, the proliferation of military satellites, which serve as remote eyes, ears and command posts for the superpowers, has gradually reared a host of virtually irresistible targets for anti-satellite weapons.

Satellites have been assigned duties that — imperceptibly, insidiously and probably also irretrievably — have changed the art of making war.

There are optical and infrared spy satellites; ferret satellites that eavesdrop on electronic signals, early warning, navigation, weather, command and control satellites; ocean vessel monitoring satellites, air traffic control satellites, and perhaps some whose missions are still unknown.

Two-thirds of all U.S. military messages sent abroad go via satellite. Precise guidance for bombers, missiles and submarines can be beamed down from satellites. Satellites stand ready to confirm that an attacking force of nuclear missiles has exploded over enemy cities, then send back damage assessments and retargeting data as the smoke clears.

Critically Dependent

Both great powers have become critically dependent on satellites in offense and defense, but they are particularly vital to the United States, which has fewer but costlier, more sophisticated and longer-lived systems in space. The United States is thereby also more vulnerable to antisatellite, or Asat, weapons.

It was probably inevitable that the military spacecraft would not remain inviolate just because they were outside the atmosphere, military analysts say.

"If my electronics gear tells me a Soviet reconnaissance plane overhead is radiating real-time data on my position for a missile strike," a U.S. fleet commander has said, "I am going to shoot him out of the skies. Why is it different if he is a satellite?"

The great powers have tried to keep war out of space, and in June held exploratory discussions in Helsinki, at the initiative of the United States, to limit Asat systems. At the same time, however, both powers are developing antisatellite weapons.

The negotiations promise to be long and difficult, with rather small odds that President Carter will get the kind

of treaty he wants: a "comprehensive ban" on antisatellite systems with "strict verification" of compliance, plus dismantling of the operational system that the Russians already possess.

Verification Impossible

Differences are already apparent within the administration, sources say. The Pentagon view is that strict verification will be impossible to achieve. It favors banning the use of Asat weapons but not their development or deployment. The Russians reportedly took a similar position at Helsinki.

At first, Mr. Carter stated publicly that the United States would develop but not test an antisatellite system. But he became convinced that such a unilateral decision put the United States at a military disadvantage and, it was learned, has quietly lifted that ban. Moscow has been told that the ban has been lifted.

The Helsinki talks in June came against the background of two existing international treaties that limit hostile activities in space. The agreements, however, are only a marginal deterrent to Asat deployments.

A 1967 UN treaty on the "peaceful uses of outer space" prohibits detonation and deployment of nuclear weapons in orbit or beyond. But nuclear warheads on antisatellite weapons would be worse than overkill, since the radiation from such blasts could indiscriminately damage all satellites, friend and foe, in the region.

Conventional explosives are more than adequate to spread a swath of shrapnel in front of a satellite moving at 17,000 mph, experts say.

SALT Provision

The other applicable treaty is the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation agreement of 1972. It forbids interference with the "national technical means" of either side to verify the other's compliance with the treaty.

It forbids tampering with the other's spy satellites when those satellites are monitoring the arms treaty —

that is, counting intercontinental missiles bombers and submarines.

But electronic snooping and early warning satellites are probably not protected.

Certainly no sanctuary can be claimed for communications, navigation, meteorological and geodesic satellites, all equally important targets, according to a book-length study, "Outer Space — Battlefield of the Future?" published this year by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

At Helsinki, the Russians were reluctant to enter serious discussions on anti-satellite details, it is understood. But they did divide satellites into "legitimate" ones and "bandits." They cited as "bandits" direct broadcast satellites that would beam television and radio directly into home receivers in a foreign country without permission.

Chinese Initiative

Ironically, the embryonic race for anti-satellite systems was apparently triggered by China, the only other country with reconnaissance satellites. Its first spy satellite went into orbit in 1975, watching the tense Chinese-Soviet border at a time when both of the superpowers seemed to have halted their Asat activities.

Moscow had ended flight tests of antisatellite weapons in 1972 but resumed in 1976 with an intensive series involving a "hunter-killer" satellite that is put into orbit, catches up to its target, which is also in orbit, and explodes in a TNT-like blast that kills its target as well as itself.

Space analysts differ on details, but the consensus is that the eight Soviet test flights so far have been successful. As a result, Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Congress this year that the Russians possess an "operational anti-satellite weapon system which could be used to attack some U.S. satellites."

The vulnerable spacecraft are low-orbiting (under 2,000 miles) U.S. and Chinese satellites. U.S. commu-

nication and navigation satellites are in higher orbits, as much as 22,300 miles above the earth, and beyond the range of existing systems. But by using a bigger rocket booster, the Soviet anti-satellite weapon could also reach them.

Two U.S. systems, on Kwajalein and the Johnston Islands in the Pacific, were once operational although they promised to be only marginally effective. One, using Nike-Zeus missiles, was deactivated in 1968. The other, using the Thor missile, was deactivated in 1975.

Ford's Order

In response to the resumed and intense Soviet effort, President Gerald R. Ford, in the final days of his administration in January, 1977, ordered a program to develop and deploy U.S. antisatellite systems.

Mr. Carter, hoping for negotiations with the Russians, endorsed a vigorous research and development effort but barred testing. That restriction has now been rescinded.

There is still no commitment to deployment of the system, but U.S. negotiators told the Russians in Helsinki that the United States would tolerate no imbalance in antisatellite weapon stockpiles.

The overall antisatellite effort embarked on by the Pentagon, costing more than \$120 million this year and expected to double in fiscal year 1979, goes beyond a search for weapons that kill enemy satellites. It includes programs to protect U.S. satellites and ground stations from attack, as well as programs to improve facilities to track Soviet satellites and identify their missions.

The weapons effort consists of at least three programs: a Soviet-like "hunter-killer" satellite, a direct-ascent missile similar to the old U.S. Asat systems, and Buck Rogers rays such as the laser.

The satellite, boosted into orbit on a rocket, would use radar to seek its orbiting target, then explode in a cloud of pellets to destroy the target.

The direct ascent, or "pop-up" system is being built by Vought Corp. under a \$38 million contract. It consists of

a spinning cylinder 18 inches long, 12 inches in diameter and weighing only 30 pounds. It could be launched atop a large rocket for high orbit missions or from under the wing of an aircraft for attacking low orbit satellites. The cylinder has no warhead as such; it homes on the heat emitted from a target satellite and just rams it.

Both of these programs are slated for ground tests in early 1980, with space tests no earlier than 1981, when the special target satellites are to be ready.

The Pentagon is also developing lasers and charged particle beams that could be mounted on killer satellites in space or fired from the ground.

For their part, the Russians are said to have a half dozen large experimental laser facilities in operation, at least some of them at missile launching stations associated with anti-satellite operations.

Laser antisatellite systems, expected to be a reality during the next decade, could melt target satellites.

One much-discussed attack scheme would bathe a target satellite in a laser beam for a short time each day to burn out its fragile solar cells over a week or two. Blame for the satellite's failure would be harder to assess than if the satellite were physically destroyed.

Crazy Satellites

Similarly, great bursts of microwave radiation upon satellites could jam their transmissions, prevent them from receiving orders, even "drive them crazy" as an expert said, in a period of crisis when they would be most needed.

For this reason, U.S. officials are suspicious of several huge Soviet electronic installations with huge power outputs but no obvious mission, such as the gigantic "over-the-horizon" radars at Nikolayev and Kiev in the Ukraine whose strong radiation is picked up in Boston. These antennas could interfere with U.S. satellites as a not-so-obvious anti-satellite system.

The Soviet antisatellite capability is also forcing the United States to provide protection for its vital satellites. Satellites with small radar profiles have been suggested. The solar cells of satellites could be fitted with special filters to reflect light frequencies from lasers or simple cork insulation to absorb laser heat.

Protection will be given also to ground stations around the world, including tracking facilities, their links with U.S. control centers, and U.S. launching facilities, which, if sabotaged, would delay the launching of replacement satellites.

© Los Angeles Times



"Chelsea Checker" (1973) is part of Anthony Green exhibit at London's Royal Academy.

Around the Galleries

Autobiography in Portraits

London

Anthony Green, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1, to Nov. 12.

Green, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1, to Nov. 12.

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Renaissance ages. He has made technical innovations — finding ways of making single castings of such complex objects as the small, gnarled bits of branches that sometimes crown his heads. The heads are often split from crown to chin, as though Lizzie Borden had been at them, but the subject does not appear to be in any particular discomfort. The curious result is that we perceive the work as the expression of an emotion, but we do not experience any emotion ourselves.

triangles, are cut into bright sets of rainbow bands at angles of varying predictability.

Lorenzetti, Margherita. Via Giulia 108, to Nov. 25.

Lorenzetti is one of the leading abstract sculptors in Italy. This show covers several aspects of his career, a development from 1956 until today. From the start, his pieces relied on neither volume nor mass; they were always about the interplay of space within and between forms. Sheets of hammered and buckled copper, slit and bent, hanging against the wall like giant reliefs, were early indicators of such openness. Gradually the work becomes more smoothly finished, and makes use of industrial materials — bright, shiny, angular columns and shapes in twin sets mirroring each other. Later, again, there are wall pieces in sober, planned wood and in counterpointed pairs. Everything is about weight and balance, just this side of tidiness. All of Lorenzetti's structures are finely-calibrated expressions of a contemporary sensibility.

Tom Corey, Futura, Via Prefetti 16, to Nov. 25.

Pastels of Roman walls and squares — attempts at their conceptual analysis — by this young American, are just timely exercises. However, his straightforward figurative attempts in a competent traditional manner, are convincing.

— EDITH SCHLOSS.

Rome

Giorgio De Chirico, Il Segno, Via Capo Le Case 4, through November.

The great master of metaphysical painting is in his 90th year; 40 of his drawings and nine of his lithographs have been assembled in his honor. The paintings of his best "classical" years, and the floppy, surrealistic ones later on — always based on unexpected and dazzling visual juxtapositions — were evocative, mysterious and fluid. The pencil and pen drawings here are interesting annotations to them. They are not particularly careful nor are they as some of his contemporaries' drawings (Matisse or Picasso, for instance), but they do provide glimpses into the master's mind. Some are on scraps of paper, some on the backs of love letters; some are mixed in with some of his own quick, intelligent prose. Portrait sketches of his immediate family (among them one of his niece, in whose gallery all this takes place) are unpretentiously disarming. Other memorabilia, books he wrote or illustrated, historical pamphlets, art magazines by and on him, invitations to his shows, photographs by Man Ray, assorted documents — they all complement this instructive showing.

Bonahumi, Carmi, Perilli, Editalia, Via del Corso 525, to Nov. 25.

Abstraction takes divergent paths in the expressions of this trio of veterans. Perilli, once an abstract expressionist and still one of the widest-ranging artists around, has found a new way: airy kite-like scaffolds, unfurling in and out of bright picture grounds to make cool, enigmatic problems. He has forsaken his earlier, more intuitive fervor for these warning structures. For despite their lightness and the gay, toy-like color they rest on, they seem to be monoliths or totems — symbols for negative forces. Carmi's canvases are stretched over wooden shapes to make subtle white reliefs. Delicate and understated, they are enlivened by the light playing against shadow between the bumps and bosses and forms, and the valleys of neat material. Bonahumi is a hard-edge painter. His geometric forms, circles or

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Swiss Seller Banks Healthy Profit at Sotheby's Sale

By Sourin Melikian

LONDON, Nov. 3 (IHT) — Sotheby's has just demonstrated how far salesmanship can help a collection formed by a talented collector.

On Wednesday, 66 paintings by famous masters (several qualifying as masterpieces) went on the block as one of the most impressive collections up for sale in the past 20 years. The expensive catalog illustrated every one in color. As professionals in this field have a good memory, and quite a few of these pictures had been seen in the trade or at auction within the last 15 years; traditionally that is a handicap.

Even more of a handicap was the feeling that the seller, described as "a Swiss private collector," had placed extremely high reserves on his paintings and intended to take his profit, as stockbrokers would put it. Dealers have their soft side, and are deeply hurt at what they are inclined to consider an affront. Given all that, Sotheby's came out of this hurdle race with flying colors.

It started off with a group of Italian primitives, which confirmed that after 20 years of appreciation they still remain the least saleable of Old Masters — far behind classical and baroque works, to say nothing of the 19th and 20th century.

Over the Estimate

Lot 1 in the sale, a fine and unusual painting of the Virgin and Child of the 14th-century Sienese school, rose to £17,600 — one-third over Sotheby's highest estimate. It was a good score, as the market stands. But, although considerably rarer than, say, a 17th-century landscape of middling quality by Dutch master Jan Van Goyen, it is only about half of what the latter will normally fetch.

A work by Florentine master Lorenzo di Bicci delighted the auctioneers when it was bought by the Museo Civico at Pisa for £44,000 — their highest pre-sale estimate. Yet it is not exactly a wild price: the painting has an excellent provenance, and had been identified by art historian F. Zeri as the centerpiece of a triptych whose wings are at the Museo Civico.

Most striking was the case of an unusually fine primitive, an enthroned Virgin and Child, surrounded by saints, by Mariotto di Nardo, which sold for £44,000. This is the price of the most banal Sienese. Doubtless professionals remembered a strangely similar work by di Nardo that was knocked down at £7,875 at Christie's in June of 1970. But this kind of consideration carries no weight in a bullish market: When a collector is after a work of art he does not care about its provenance or the price it made eight years ago — all that matters to him is its intrinsic quality.

The trouble with Italian primitives is precisely that there are hardly any collectors — only museums. And museums are only mildly enthusiastic. Indeed, they occasionally resell. It was something of a surprise to see on the block an Annunciation by a late 15th-century Florentine artist known as The Master of the Apollo and Daphne Legend. For 18 years the work belonged to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and is indeed reproduced in F. Zeri and E. E. Gardner's standard book "Metropolitan Museum Italian Paintings, Florentine School." Its £22,000 price was hardly dramatic.

The contrast with the French paintings of the 18th century that followed was striking. They generally sold close to or above Sotheby's estimates. "Fete Champetre" by Nicolas Lancret, showing a couple dancing in a garden, soared to £99,000, well over the £66,000 Sotheby forecast. One of Jean Baptiste Greuze's worst smirking, soppy portraits of a sweet young girl dreamily gazing (with her cute little pet in her lap) brought a whopping £35,000. Compared with that, the truly important French works were somewhat undervalued.

A very large picture (187 by 312 centimeters) of girls in a garden, by Francois Boucher, was knocked down at only £126,500, and a brilliantly painted landscape of a mill and an old bridge in the midst of turquoise-green trees, also by Boucher, made £32,500. These were museum works, but apparently no museum buyer materialized. Nor did institutions bother about an important work by Honore Fragonard — "Le Pont de Bois." It went for £165,000.

Even though museums were not in the running, the prices were remarkably good from the auctioneer's viewpoint.

The markup that speculator was aiming for may be inferred by comparing some of the prices he is known to have paid for his paintings and the figures reached Wednesday.

Wednesday, Jean-Baptiste Pater's "L'Embarquement pour Cythere" sold at £71,500; it was bought at Christie's in 1975 for £9,817. The £126,500 Boucher brought £41,800 in 1972. A Canaletto view of Venice, knocked down Wednesday at £132,000, had cost its owner £37,400 in 1975; a view of the Thames by the same artist, unsold at £74,800, had been acquired for £18,900 in 1975. The one Panini landscape that did sell Wednesday — for £44,000 — was bought by Colnaghi's, the well-known London gallery, for £4,950, again in 1975. No wonder that three others remained stranded if a four to ten-fold appreciation was the seller's target.

El Greco Unsold

Also failing to reach its reserve price was a marvelous landscape by Francesco Guardi, a Caprice landscape with a ruined tower overlooking a bay that was bought in at £121,000. A similar fate awaited the boring "portrait of a bearded man" by Frans Hals, and more unfairly a splendid portrait by Sir Anthony Van Dyck. The final flop that closed the session was an El Greco that beat a retreat unsold at £308,000.

Altogether the owner should be pleased. The sale was highly profitable for all parties. Whether it helps the market in the long run is another matter.

Theater in London

'Bar Mitzvah Boy' Was Better on TV

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 3 (IHT) — Theater shows signs of developing the same parasitic relationship with television that movies once had with theater. I cannot think that the relationship will benefit the stage.

In addition to whatever inherent shortcomings television drama carries with it, the TV transfer at Her Majesty's — the new musical "Bar Mitzvah Boy" — also involves the kind of betrayal familiar in numerous Hollywood adaptations of plays and novels.

Jack Rosenthal's much-acclaimed television original was a hard-edged comedy of the passionate rejection of, and the reluctant acquiescence in, the hypocrisies of the older generation by a 13-year-old boy.

On the day of his bar mitzvah, marking his transition from boyhood to manhood, he decides he doesn't want to become a man if it means being like his father or grandfather or his sister's boyfriend, all of whom took the same vows of spiritual truth and promptly ignored them. It was a delightful play of innocence and experience, made memorable by the wit of the observation of minutiae: the mother worrying endlessly about her hairstyle and insisting that the caterer reassure her that the bar mitzvah will be the nicest ever; the father cursing about the cost of it all.

But precisely the qualities that made it small-screen memorable are lost in the transformation to a big, commercial musical. Presumably the changes can be blamed on composer Jule Styne and his long association with Hollywood, and particularly on director Martin Charnin, who has tried to soften it

into a sequel to his expertly sentimental "Annie."

For if the comedy's outline remains the same, it has been filled with much. Instead of the small, uncomfortable truths of the original, which might have made middle-aged theater-goers restless (it's parents who buy tickets, not children), there are large lies intended to reassure them. It is now a comedy about a boy who is a slight worry to his lovely parents and to his even more lovely grandfather, but who turns out to be a credit to them in the end.

Rosenthal apparently acquiesced in all this, since he is responsible for the book. His lines are witty enough to provide much enjoyment, but when the musical ventures into song and dance it is simply dull. Only one number, "The

Bar Mitzvah of Eliot Green," has any theatrical verve or style, as more and more people try to reassure mama that everything is fine. Most of the solo songs are redundant, merely holding up what little action there is.

Barry Angel, in the title role, gives a creditable performance as an adolescent who doesn't understand compromise, but much of the acting is distinctly underpowered, smaller than life and insistently charming. It is a complacent show summed up by a song sung by the parents to each other and reprised as the final anticlimax. It's called "We've Done All Right" — but not by Rosenthal's original, they haven't. Even by the prevailing low standards of musicals, all right is about as much as anyone could say for this show.

Arts Agenda

Reri Grist will sing the title part in a production of Donizetti's "The Daughter of the Regiment" that will have its first performance at the Grand Theatre in Geneva on Nov. 7.

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Dollar Higher in Thin Trading

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — The dollar edged higher today against the main trading currencies but foreign exchange market conditions remained unsettled and volume thin in the wake of the U.S. support package.

The market is expected to remain very nervous next week until rate movements could be volatile. "I wouldn't be surprised to see some selling of dollars next week. The dollar could fall to 1.86-1.87

Volatile Market Seen Next Week

(Deutsche) marks before people start to take another look at buying dollars," one London dealer predicted.

Sterling was relatively active today as workers at Ford Motor Co. of Britain, generally rejected the company's latest pay offer of 16.5

percent, in breach on the government's 5-percent pay guideline.

The Bank of England sold an estimated \$45 million to prop up the pound as it sagged to around \$1.97 in intraday trading. It finished the day at \$1.9845, down 1.05 cents on the day. Sterling was steadier against the Continental European currencies, which also lost ground against the dollar.

The dollar rose to 1.8910 DM from 1.8695 late yesterday and 1.7605 a week earlier. The Bundesbank bought about \$30 million to help the U.S. currency today. The central banks of Italy and Norway together absorbed about \$50 million.

Gold Retreats

In Swiss franc trading, the dollar climbed to 1.6163 francs from 1.6015 overnight and 1.5045 last week. Against the French franc, it was quoted at 4.28-4.29 francs, the thin turnover resulted in relatively wide spreads between bid and asked quotations. This compares with 4.25-4.29 francs late yesterday and 4.0645 francs late last Friday.

The U.S. unit rose 1.05 yen to 189.05 and was up from 178.90 a week earlier. It also rose against the Benelux and Italian currencies.

The Canadian dollar was steady at 85.51 U.S. cents versus 85.56 cents.

The price of gold continued its retreat, falling below the \$220 level for the first time in a month. It stood at \$219.55 an ounce at the morning London fixing and \$215.20 in the afternoon. It closed at \$215.25, down from \$221.75 yesterday.

China Arranges Canton Deals on 'Compensation'

From Wire Dispatches
CANTON, China, Nov. 3 — Foreign businessmen attending the autumn trade fair here said a number of "compensation deals" had been concluded between China and foreign firms. Under the arrangements, foreign firms supply plant and know-how to China and in return receive output from the production lines which they sell.

The businessmen estimated that between 50 and 60 such deals had been done with Hong Kong firms, mostly in textiles and electronics, with a further 25 carried out with Japanese concerns. Chinese officials also noted China is willing to produce to overseas buyers' specifications, pointing out that foreign styles were in display in the fair's textile hall for the first time.

Separately, it was reported that China signed a letter of intent to buy 1.5 million tons of Brazilian steel products over a three-year period beginning 1979. The value was put at \$500 million but no figure was mentioned in the documents signed Wednesday in Rio de Janeiro.

Peking also signed a contract for eight cargo ships, valued at more than \$100 million, with Kawasaki Heavy Industries of Japan. The order represents the biggest single order for new ships ever placed by the Chinese.

A Dutch trade ministry official also said that China has decided in principle to award a contract to the Netherlands to build a \$1-billion deep-sea port at Lien Yun Kang, about 170 kilometers north of Shanghai.

China has also purchased an additional 31.5 million bushels of U.S. corn, bringing its total purchases for the year ending Sept. 30, 1979, to 51.2 million bushels.

U.K. Banks Lift Rate

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — National Westminster Bank, Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank said today they will raise their base lending rate 1.5 points to 11.5 percent to match yesterday's increase by Barclays Bank. The increase is effective Monday.

Austria Output Down

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — Austria's industrial production index in August 1978 stood at 113.76, down 0.6 percent from July, but up 2.7 percent from August 1977, the statistics office reported today. The index is based on 1971 equals 100.

U.S. Seeks to Split Up Subsidiaries**AT&T Suit Goes Beyond Divestiture**

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT) — The Justice Department has outlined to the Federal District Court here plans to break up American Telephone and Telegraph that go beyond the divestiture proposal outlined by the department in its 1974 antitrust complaint.

In a filing with the court on Wednesday, the department for the first time raised the possibility that it would not only seek to compel Western Electric to sever its ties with AT&T but would also ask the court to split the manufacturing subsidiary into two or more companies.

Additionally, the government said it might seek to split off from AT&T, the holding company for the Bell System, some of the 23 subsidiary, local-service telephone companies. They provide service to 92 percent of the country's telephone, with the remaining 8 percent served by 1,700 small, independent telephone companies.

In the original Sherman Act complaint alleging monopoly four years ago, the department recommended that Western Electric, Bell Laboratories, another subsidiary,

and the Long-Lines Division of AT&T, which provides long-distance service between the local companies, all be split from AT&T for the sake of introducing more competition into the telecommunications business.

Elements Outlined

The additional elements of divestiture were outlined by the Justice Department in a 628-page statement on the facts and alleged violations of law that the government will try to prove in trial. The civil suit, in some respects the most far-reaching industrial reorganization the government has ever pursued through antitrust litigation, could come to trial in 1980.

AT&T won a procedural victory yesterday when Chief Justice Warren Burger continued a stay of a District Court order that the company hopes to overturn. That order directs AT&T to turn over to the department documents that the company has already made available to corporate plaintiffs in private antitrust suits.

The 1974 complaint charges that AT&T had monopolized the telecommunications business in several ways, but especially in that

the parent company has required the operating subsidiaries to buy all their equipment from Western Electric, the manufacturing subsidiary.

Chief Justice Burger referred the company's application for a stay to the conference of all nine Supreme Court justices scheduled for next Friday. The decision of that conference is expected to be announced on Monday, Nov. 13, and at least until then the lower court order will be stayed.

'Discovery' Process

The Justice Department has said that requiring the company to turn over to it documents now in the possession of two private plaintiffs, Litton Industries and the MCI Corporation, would shorten the usual pretrial "discovery" process and make possible the start of trial in 1980.

The company has said it needs several years more for adequate preparation of its defense. It also contended that compelling it to give the MCI and Litton documents to the government would represent a dangerous expansion of the already substantial investigative powers the government has.

Wall St. Prices Gain; Prime Rate at 10 3/4%

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose today in moderate trading, helped by a firmer dollar and a reduction in October unemployment.

Investors shrugged off a rise in prime rates. Led by Citibank, many of the nation's banks, including Bank of America, the largest, raised their prime lending rate a full half-point to 10 3/4 percent. The unusual 1/2-point move in the rate banks charge for business loans came three days after most of the nation's banks sent the rate up a quarter-point to 10 1/2 percent.

Citibank also raised its broker-loan rate, after a precursor of the prime rate, to 11 percent from 10 1/2 percent. Most economists have been predicting a prime of 11 to 11 1/2 percent and the increase in the broker-loan rate makes the higher rate for the nation's business borrowers almost a certainty.

In the government securities market, the Federal Reserve waited until the key federal funds rate had risen to 10 percent before adding reserves. Dealers said the move could mean the Fed's target rate on funds, overnight reserves banks lend one another, fell in a band of from 9 1/2 to 10 percent. Previously, some dealers had assumed the Fed's target as a flat 10 percent. The Fed funds closed at 9 15/16 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 6.15 points to 823.11 and advances fell declines 801 to 658. Volume fell to 26 million shares from yesterday's 41.03 million.

Del Monte climbed 1 1/4 to 41 1/4. It signed a definitive agreement to be acquired by R.J. Reynolds Industries in a deal valued at \$48.50 per share. Reynolds added one to 57 1/2, ex-dividend.

Petroleum issues were strong. Exxon, the most active issue, gained 2 1/2 to 52 1/2. Atlantic Richfield 3/4 to 53 1/4. Texaco 3/4 to 23 1/4 and Mobil two to 68 1/4.

General Motors picked up 1/4 to 60 1/4 but Ford eased 1/4 to 40 1/4. GM's late October car sales rose 16 percent and Ford's fell 15 percent. Chrysler, the second most active issue, gained 1/4 to 11 1/4, as analysts hailed the appointment of former Ford president Lee Iacocca as its president and chief operating officer.

Eastman Kodak rose 1 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Polaroid two to 48 1/4. Du Pont 2 1/4 to 25 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market value index up 1.82 points to 145.32.

In Chicago, soybean and wheat prices were higher and corn prices were mostly steady on the Board of Trade.

U.S. Jobless Off to 5.8%

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. unemployment rate declined to a seasonally adjusted 5.8 percent of the work force in October, the Labor Department said today.

The October rate, the lowest since June's 5.7 percent, followed rates of 6 percent in September and 5.9 percent in August. Total unemployment fell 2.2 percent last month to a seasonally adjusted 5.9 million workers, down 132,000 from the 6 million in September. Total employment increased 0.3 percent, or 324,000 to a seasonally adjusted 95.2 million last month after rising 0.3 percent or 287,000 to an adjusted 94.9 million in September.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Connecticut General Insurance			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Oper. Net	72.55	64.60	
Per Share	1.75	1.56	
Net Income	72.71	68.19	
Per Share	1.76	1.65	
9 months			
Oper. Net	187.31	150.53	
Per Share	4.53	3.64	
Net Income	188.27	157.31	
Per Share	4.56	3.81	
4th Quarter			
Revenue	1,030	944.10	
Profits	34.20	33.40	
Per Share	0.32	0.31	
Year			
Revenue	4,060	3,760	
Profits	154.60	142.70	
Per Share	1.44	1.33	
Travelers Corp.			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Oper. Net	99.20	65.80	
Per Share	2.28	1.51	
Net Income	97.40	67.50	
Per Share	2.23	1.55	
9 months			
Oper. Net	270.80	168.60	
Per Share	6.22	3.86	
Net Income	272.70	173.80	
Per Share	6.26	3.98	

Britain Would Favor EMS If Original Principles Met

LONDON, Nov. 3 — Britain thinks a European Monetary System would make sense if it creates a zone of currency stability and providing it satisfies the general principles agreed to by Common Market finance ministers, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, told a parliamentary committee.

Answering questions from a subcommittee of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee, Mr. Healey said most governments wanted, and still want, the EMS to embody these principles. But differences still exist between EEC member states about how they should be implemented, he added.

Mr. Healey said the eight principles for the proposed scheme agreed by EEC finance ministers are: it should be durable; include all member states; favor higher growth; impose symmetrical obligations on all members; have adequate resources for intervention; provisions for realignment of member currencies; by agreement, not be detrimental to other major currencies and include measures to produce a less perverse transfer of resources within the EEC.

Following meetings between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti as well as between Mr. Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing, it is understood that the German and French leaders are ready to allow a wider band of exchange for the Italian lira in the initial phase of the EMS that is to be operational with the start of next year.

After the Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt meeting yesterday in Paris, German sources were quoted as saying that the two leaders agreed to propose at 4.5 percent fluctuation margin either side of the central rate — for a total bandspread of 9 percent — for the lire. This would be double the 4.5 percent band-



Henri C. Zeverin

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

American Express International Banking Corp. has announced that Henri C. Zeverin, vice president, has been named head of AEIBC in France. He succeeds G. Gyrone Krug who has been named senior vice president for the firm's European investment banking activities based in London.

Delester Rohwedder, West German state secretary in the economic ministry, is resigning his post to become management board vice president of Hoesch Werke as of Jan. 1.

Merlin Alger, previously adjunct comptroller, has been named vice president and comptroller of ITT Europe.

William Steen has joined Chase Manhattan, London, as executive director of Eurobonds after resigning from the newly merged firm, Credit Suisse/First Boston.

Phillips Petroleum has named Steve Sambohn staff director, supply and development for the Middle East.

Prices Steady In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — The West German cost-of-living index for October was unchanged from September but up 2.1 percent from October 1977, the statistics office said today.

The index, 1970 equals 100, stood at 150 in October, unchanged from September and up from 146.9 in October 1977.

Separately, the Labor Institute said the October unemployment rate stood at 3.9 percent, or 901,636 jobs, up from September's 3.8 percent but down from 4.2 percent in October 1977. The index of new orders to manufacturing was also reported up a preliminary 1.1 percent in September from August and rose 7.6 percent from September 1977.

Peru Creditors To Reschedule Debt Due '79-80

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — Creditors have agreed to reschedule \$568 million of payments due in 1979 and 1980 of Peru's external debt, Peruvian Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete said today.

The rescheduling, representing 90 percent of payments due in those two years, will be paid over 7 years with a grace period of 2 years, he said.

Additionally, private banks have agreed to reschedule \$880 million of payments due in 1979 and 1980 over a period of 7 1/2 years, with a grace period of 3 years, he added.

Although he told reporters that the agreement had been concluded, a communiqué issued after the 2-day meeting of the so-called Club of Paris, comprised of Peru's creditors, said that lending countries "had agreed to recommend to their governments an important relief" of Peru's external debt. The communiqué gave no figures, but said creditor nations recognized the efforts undertaken by Peru and agreed to help the country restore its balance-of-payments position through a "positive contribution."

Mr. Ruete said that following today's accord, Peru has been able to reschedule a total of \$1.94 billion of payments due in 1979 and 1980, including payments on debts owed to the Soviet Union, Latin American countries and international organizations.

Turkey Seeks Aid

ANKARA, Nov. 3 (AP) — Turkey, as an associate member, has asked the European Economic Community for \$8.1 billion in economic aid over the next five years, a high-level official disclosed.

Nazif Cuhurk, head of the Foreign Ministry Economic Department, who led a Turkish delegation to Brussels last week for talks with EEC officials, told reporters that his amount constituted a substantial portion of the \$15.4 billion Turkey needs in hard currency to realize the targets of its four-year economic development plan. He did not say whether Turkey would acquire the remaining hard currency, but it is already known that the country has been seeking credits from the Soviet Union, other Socialist countries, oil-rich neighbors and international finance organizations.

Market Closed

Japanese banks and stock exchanges were closed Friday for a national holiday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Sohio Sees 'Good Year' in 1978**

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio expects a "good year" in 1978 and believes 1979 will be "better," J.D. Harrett, president and chief operating officer says. Last year Sohio earned \$181.1 million, or \$4.37 a share on sales of \$3.5 billion. Commenting on dividend plans, chairman A.W. Whitehouse Jr., says the company plans to "increase dividends on a regular basis as our earnings improve." He adds that "our ultimate goal continues to be a 40-percent payout but the timing as to when our goal may be reached is less clear," depending on its future capital needs and investment opportunities that arise in the years ahead.

IBM Says Build-Up Costs Hurt Net

International Business Machines' earnings over the short term are being affected by substantial production build-up costs and worldwide inflation, chairman Frank Cary says. He adds that outright purchases of data processing equipment continue high but, as expected, the strong increase rate of 1977 has not continued. "Thus, period-to-period earnings comparisons are not as strong as they were in 1977," he says. IBM also says Nigeria has accepted a plan to exchange all the stock of its IBM Nigeria unit for

a 40-percent interest in Data Processing Maintenance and Services Ltd., which will be 60-percent owned by Nigerian interests, in line with the Nigerian enterprise promotion decree of 1977.

Flick Group and Gerling in Accord

The Friedrich Flick group has apparently won a three-month long takeover battle with Hans Gerling, 49.1-percent owner of the Gerling Konzern, over Flick's bid for a majority stake in the insurer. A joint press release says the two groups reached a "settlement" over their existing differences and future cooperation. Under the agreement, Mr. Gerling has withdrawn all lawsuits. The release also says Flick had offered the chairmanship of the supervisory board through June 1981 to Otto Wolff, the chairman of the German Chamber of Commerce.

VW Sees Rise in U.S. Sales

Volkswagen forecasts a gain of 24 percent in its U.S. sales for next year — far more optimistic than anything coming from Detroit, where 1979 model-year forecasts for the U.S. industry range from no gain to a rise of less than 2 percent. If the forecasts are accurate, Volkswagen would increase its share of the U.S. market to nearly 3 percent from 2.2 percent.

Daily Price Limits Trap Commodity Futures Traders

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — While owners of Swiss francs, Japanese yen and other foreign currencies have been dumping their holdings in the last two days, holders of futures contracts to receive these currencies generally have not been able to get out of the market, which has turned sharply against them.

These traders have been trapped by the commodity market practice of limits on daily price movements. In the case of currencies traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's International Monetary Market (IMM), this limit begins at one cent a day. But as the Swiss franc, for example, fell a full 4.5 cents on Wednesday, few people have been willing to buy contracts at the higher prices quoted on the IMM. And traders who might be willing to sell out at any price have had to sit on their hands.

The traders' dilemma, which also has affected holders of gold, silver and platinum futures, illustrates a deficiency of daily limits on price movements: designed to calm markets in times of speculative excesses, they can work against a trader when the corresponding cash market is moving faster than the futures market is allowed to.

Sweat It Out

Large traders generally can find sophisticated ways to protect themselves by taking offsetting positions in other markets, but smaller speculators must sweat it out when they are locked in by limits.

Jerry Wetterling, a trader with American Transocean Corp. in Chicago, contends that daily limits "make the market very nervous; they create a rush to exit before the door gets closed." But William Hickkey, a broker and chairman of the IMM's foreign-currency committee, says limits provide "a definite advantage" to brokerage firms. They give brokers "time to adjust customers' margins and go out and collect the money," he says.

Having limits also helps traders, observers say. "For the most part, they work effectively," says Robert Trenham, senior vice president of the New York Commodity Exchange, which trades gold and silver. "They take some of the emotionalism out of the market," he adds.

Strauss Visits Europe**On Trade Talks Push**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — Robert Strauss, President Carter's trade ambassador, will tour Europe next week to persuade other governments to help finish trade negotiations by the end of the year.

He will meet with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre in Paris and Common Market president Sir Roy Jenkins in Brussels Thursday. Then he will go to Bonn for meetings with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Economic Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

Such a deal serves as an "escape hatch" for people who think foreign currency prices will not rally and want to limit their losses or lock in a smaller profit, he says.

He said, for example, that on Wednesday he bought 10 contracts to deliver Japanese yen in December at a price that was 0.02 of a cent a yen below the quoted futures price; the limit on yen price movements is 0.01 of a cent a day. He then sold an equivalent number of yen to a bank at a slightly higher price, thus guaranteeing himself a profit. When December yen futures begin trading again, he expects to enter into offsetting transactions. He will sell his futures, buy yen from a bank and pocket his profit.

DIRECTOR OF MARKETING

Financial advisor with marketing skills needed in the formation of Overseas Bank. Introduction of California Agriculture Real Estate development. Experience in high level real estate and investment sales desired plus the skills to deal with top financial organizations. Excellent compensation plus possibility of life long income. Send complete resume including recent photograph to: President, Agri-International, Box D 1,203, Herald Tribune, Paris.

TENDER NOTICE**SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHERIA GENERAL NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION (G.N.O.I.)****PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR GEOLOGICAL - HYDROGEOLOGICAL WORKS AT THE MARADA SALT AND BRINE DEPOSIT**

The GENERAL NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION intends to invite tenders on the above mentioned works.

The work to be carried out at Marada (180 km south of Marsa Brega - S.P.L.A.J.) includes the following items:

- (1) Aerial photography (900 km2);
- (2) Geophysical survey of the salt deposit by a resistivity method (200 km profilelength);
- (3) Drilling of two artesian wells (± 80 m deep) through the salt deposit for reaching and testing the underlying aquifer;
- Drilling of 100 shallow wells (± 10 m deep) in the salt deposit and equipments;
- Installation of a pumping system and continuous brine pumping during 4 months;
- Miscellaneous tests and works during 1 year;
- (4) Winning, packing and transporting 4,000 m3 of brine to a Libyan harbour;
- Improvement and maintenance of tracks outside and on the salt deposit. Trenchdigging in the salt deposit.

Companies interested in carrying out all or any one of above items are invited to apply to:

SOCIETE DE TRACTION ET D'ELECTRICITE S.A., Engineering Division TRACTIONEL
Rue de la Science, 31, 1040 BRUSSELS
BELGIUM. Telex: TRALEC 21514

who will provide companies having adequate capacities with all information required to prepare their detailed prequalification file. All correspondence shall bear the reference "Marada Chemical Complex".

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European investors looked into Wall Street's latest summer rally because (a) the dollar was cheap and (b) concepts such as Atlantic City gambling and home computers seemed inviting. But then the money masters acted to avert the inflationary impact of speculative capital formation, and suddenly both stocks and the dollar were in a new slide.

Dean & Dean has issued a report specifying levels to which key summer rally leaders may rebound from last October's panic lows — but warning that even these may be in for second roundings to still lower levels as the U.S. tax-selling season starts in December. This, say Dean & Dean's computerized researchers, could create the classic buying opportunity of the past three years — followed by a counterpunching turning of the tide in GOLD. Stocks listed above, including some already-corrected buys, are covered in detail along with selected commodities with trends of their own which could offer productive switching opportunities. Send the coupon for free coverage.

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...and the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, it is a great pleasure to have this special issue.

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Art Buchwald Calls From Campus? Collectors' Items

WASHINGTON — "All right, Freshmen. Today in Social Studies 1-A we shall discuss the collect telephone call. This is probably the most important course you will take in your four years of school."

Now let me see, with a show of hands, those of you who have made collect telephone calls. Hmmm... everyone in the room. That's wonderful. Why do we make collect telephone calls? Mr. Kaplan?

"So we don't have to pay for the calls ourselves. All you need is a dime and after you make the call you get it back."

"Very good. Whom do we call collect?"

"Our parents."

"Why?"

"Because if we don't call collect they'll never hear from us."

"Right. The next question, Ms. Riley. Suppose parents refuse to accept your collect telephone call?"

"They never do. They're so nervous when they hear the operator say, 'I have a collect call from...,' they always shout, 'We'll take it' before they even hear the name."

and you don't have the money to do it. How do you make the call? Nolan?"

"You call the operator and tell her you want to charge the call to your parents and ask them if it's okay. But you shouldn't try it unless you've spoken to your parents during the last week, or they'll start wondering why you're spending their money to call your girlfriend when you haven't spoken to them."

"Mr. Nolan has made a very important point. Don't charge a call to your parents when you call your boyfriend or girlfriend, unless you've called them first. It is usually better to make the call to your friend just after you've spoken to your parents, while they're still in a good mood."

"Professor, I have this boyfriend and my parents don't like him, so they won't let me charge my calls to him on their phone. What should I do?"

"Charge it to your boyfriend's parents' phone. The telephone company doesn't care who pays for the call."

"I have this rotten sister, professor, and whenever I call collect, and my parents aren't there, she refuses to take the call. What can I do about it?"

"How old is she?"

"Eleven."

"Tell her you'll report her to the telephone company."

"Professor, my parents are very old-fashioned, and don't believe in collect telephone calls. They think because I'm in college I should write them letters."

"What is the question, Ms. Gordon?"

"What's a letter?"

"It's an archaic form of communication where one sits down with a pen and writes what has happened on a sheet of paper. The paper is then placed in something called an envelope, addressed to the receiver and accompanied by a 15-cent postage stamp. While it is one way of keeping in touch, it does have a disadvantage."

"What's that, Professor?"

"You can't send it collect."

MARY BLUME Someone's In the Kitchen With Davidson

LONDON (IHT) — What makes food emulsify or jelly? Or, for that matter, curdle? What is the scientific explanation for the disgusting green layer that forms on the yolk of a hard-boiled egg unless it has been plunged into cold water? Define flavor. Analyze the chemistry of baking, roasting, marinating. Ponder the reasons that cooks do not make more use of hypodermic syringes.

These brain-twisters, and many others, are being unraveled by a former British diplomat, Alan Davidson, for a book called "Science in the Kitchen," which Penguin will publish in 1980. Mr. Davidson has already consulted Britain's leading food expert, and an egg man at Belfast explained about the green, but there is much in the physics and chemistry of cooking still to be explored.

"For example," Mr. Davidson says, "why should it be better to beat egg whites in a copper bowl?"

Why should it be better? "I don't know yet," Mr. Davidson replies.

His wife was serving a delicious cake, made from a recipe in a French children's cookbook, and pouring tea in their Chelsea house. There, in Mr. Davidson's kitchen, a scientist as well as a snobbish reason for pouring milk in the tea first or last: "It precipitates tannin." He was, however, unable to recall which method didn't, or did.

Mr. Davidson, who has become a leading cookery writer with a scholarly style and wit all his own, feels qualified to attack science in the kitchen because he knows so little about it: "One of my private qualifications is that I approach the whole thing with the same ignorance as the reader."

One of the hardest things to describe scientifically is what happens to meat when it is roasted. Mr. Davidson told a professor he intended to try, and the professor was agnostic.

He said, "Do you realize that your treatise is the equivalent of writing in detail of the architecture and decoration of the Royal Albert Hall, adding an explanation of what would happen if it were heated to an intolerable level? Such is the magnitude of this one question."

Mr. Davidson, who took a double first in classical greats at Oxford, is unflustered. He just goes happily out and buys more books which, his wife thinks, is why he got involved in the project to begin with, and he eats more and more expansively.

"He keeps changing his food patterns. I find it quite confusing," Mrs. Davidson says.

Focus on Nuts

"I never focused on nuts before. Here is a whole new field I must familiarize myself with for the Oxford Companion," Mr. Davidson says.

"The Oxford Companion to Food," written while he was

posted in Tunisia, includes not only familiar fish but also the violet de mer, which is leathery on the outside, looks like a scrambled egg on the inside, and is eaten raw and, one assumes, quickly.

Then, as British ambassador to Laos, Mr. Davidson wrote the most recondite of cookbooks, "Fish and Fish Dishes of Laos," which is fascinating, occasionally repulsive and extremely rare, having been published only in Vietnam and later in Vermont by a man who is said to choose his list by sifting at manuscripts and tossing them into the air.

After Laos, Mr. Davidson resigned from the foreign service to become a fulltime cookery writer. By chance, a stranger who had slept on his dining room floor while he was abroad invited him to do a translation and abridgment of the "Grand Dictionnaire de Cuisine" of Alexandre Dumas, which the Folio Society of London has now published this fall.

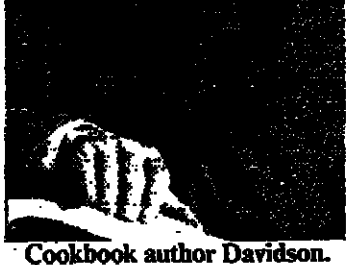
It was a formidable job, the original volume having contained 600,000 words (many of them filched from other writers), an endless essay advertising Bonibus mustard, a preface that is 105 pages long, an eccentric choice of material — cheese is given only one and a half pages, while amber gets five — as well as certain oddities of organization. Dumas' famous recipe for *potage à la ficelle*, for example, is under his entry for lobster.

Ruthless

With his wife, Jane, as co-editor, Mr. Davidson did some ruthless cutting, added comments of his own, and ended with considerable affection for Dumas, whose boots he and his wife dutifully inspected at the Dumas museum at Villers-Cotterets. They were surprisingly small.

There is of course a society of Amis de Dumas, one of those self-appointed French groups that defend the reputation of local literary figures, and since they were helpful the Davidsons hope they weren't too upset by the new version of the dictionary.

"One *ami* wrote us a very nice letter," Mrs. Davidson says. "But," adds Mr. Davidson, "he hadn't seen the book when he wrote it."



Cookbook author Davidson.

Food" is another of several cookbooks Mr. Davidson has on the stove. It is part of the respected series that deals definitively with all manner of subjects (the latest volume is the "Oxford Companion to Ships at Sea"), and Mr. Davidson reckons the job will take four years and 1,500,000 words, none of them the pronoun "I."

"They said I cannot use 'I' in a definitive work."

In the spring, Macmillan will bring out his mammoth "North Atlantic Seafood." It is seafood consultant to the Time-Life series of cookbooks, and is also working on "Seafood of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico."

This winter he will drive his vintage Bentley, a huge black beast with fringed doors, to Romania to look into Black Sea fish cookery, which he has heard is not very good. Fish is his specialty.

Too many cooks, as we know, is a bad thing, but judging from publisher's lists there can never be too many cookbooks. Mr. Davidson agrees that some are absurd or too specialized — "how a teenager should cook for an arthritic uncle, that sort of thing" — but argues that anything that helps people to utilize the wide range of foods, especially fish, that is available today is important: "The more one can do to help the edibility of things, the better."

Mr. Davidson's own efforts along these lines have been exemplary. His first book, the masterly "Mediterranean Seafood," written while he was

posted in Tunisia, includes not only familiar fish but also the violet de mer, which is leathery on the outside, looks like a scrambled egg on the inside, and is eaten raw and, one assumes, quickly.

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PEOPLE: Canadian Police Dump John Wayne's Boozie

Canadian police have filed up John Wayne by raiding his private yacht and pouring \$2,000 worth of liquor down the drain. The ship, *Wild Goose*, arrived in Canadian waters during the summer carrying more than the permitted quantities of food and liquor. Wayne, king of cowboy films, was not on board his converted minesweeper when the raid took place in Vancouver, but the ship's master, Captain Bert Minshall, said the incident "upset Mr. Wayne no end." Wayne was fined \$300 in lieu of the ship's seizure. In addition, he had to pay a \$500 fine because the ship had the wrong fishing license, \$200 dollars for a lawyer and \$400 for the correct license.

A Lebanon peace initiative has left England — in the form of 50 Transcendental Meditations. The 58 Britons, one Irishman and one Yugoslav plan to beam waves of "ordered thought" into troubled Lebanon from hotel surroundings in Damascus, Latakia and the Syria/Lebanon border town of Homs. There is a precedent, says Vesey Creighton, a spokesman for T.M. International: "We put 200 people into the four countries round Nicaragua a couple of weeks ago. I don't think you've heard many reports of violence since then."

The meditators' thinking big principle is that a small percentage of people with ordered minds can calm the majority of a population. The Syrians have admitted the 60 on tourist visas, although T.M. officials have not told them the purpose of the mission.

Texas Congressman Bob Eckhardt must have been overwhelmed when United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young showed up in Houston to campaign for him. During a meeting with Young, Eckhardt came down with what the doctors call an "esophageal spasm," and it put him in the hospital for three hours. And just what is an esophageal spasm? It's translated as "a sudden vast hiccup" that causes intense pain in the throat and chest. After medical tests, Eckhardt finished afternoon campaign rounds with Young in tow.

Even with a boyfriend in the cast, Stephanie Mills couldn't wangle an invitation to last week's New York world premiere of "The Wiz" — the film version of the Broadway

play in which she stars as Dorothy. Her press agent, John Carnes, revealed that tickets initially set were cancelled on grounds that many had been distributed. At a protest, two duets finally showed up at the last minute, but by then Stephanie's anger was well over a rainbow. "I'll go on my own," she huffed. And she did — after a premiere. Boyfriend Michael J. Fox plays the Scarecrow in the film opposite Diana Ross as Dorothy.

Backgammon is more than just parlor passion to devotees who are playing it Dec. 6-10 in Las Vegas. For the 2,000 competitors expected at the second world tournament of the American Backgammon Championship at the Du Hotel, the subject is money — first-prize purse that could reach \$250,000. George Plimpton, prize winner, Conrad Jacoby, and Magriel, New York Times backgammon columnist, are honoree co-chairmen of the event, while last year drew such board combatants as Lucille Ball and Polly Bergen. Magriel will be on hand in the event's capacity: He's the defending champ.

Herman Bluestone says he's defending hearts and home. The Federal Aviation Administration takes a dim view of the balloons he's been flying to let off jetliners that are turning house into a kettle drum. Bluestone and his neighbors in St. Louis are being floated weather balloons 450-foot nylon cables in a bid to show away the big planes he's thunder over his neighborhood at a rate of about 70 an hour — rattling dishes, fraying nerves and squealing conversation. The FAA wants him to stop. Look at the balloons he's been flying to let off jetliners that are turning house into a kettle drum. Bluestone and his neighbors in St. Louis are being floated weather balloons 450-foot nylon cables in a bid to show away the big planes he's thunder over his neighborhood at a rate of about 70 an hour — rattling dishes, fraying nerves and squealing conversation. The FAA wants him to stop. Look at the balloons he's been flying to let off jetliners that are turning house into a kettle drum. 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